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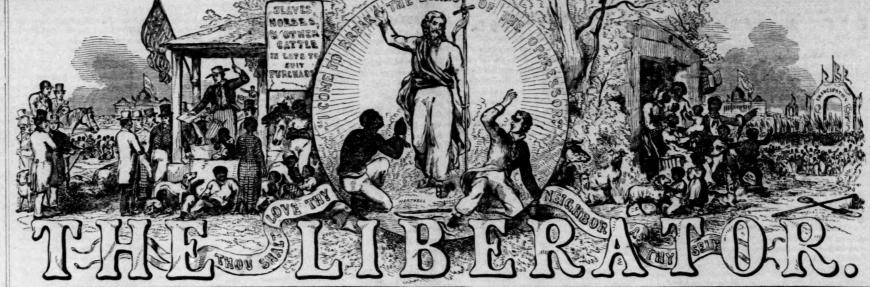
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"All remittances are to be made, and 'all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed (POST PAID) to the General Agent.

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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial nittee, but are not responsible for any debts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, EDMUND QUINCY, EDMUND JACKSON, and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

The United States Constitution is "a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell."

What order of men under the most absolute of monarchies, or the most aristocratic of republics, was ever invested with such an odious and unjust privilege as that of the separate and exclusive representation of less than half a million owners of slaves, in the Hall of this House, in the chair of the Senate, and in the Presidential man-sion? This investment of power in the owners of one species of property concentrated in the highest authorities of the nation, and disseminated through thirteen of the of the nation, and disseminated through thirteen of the twenty-six States of the Union, constitutes a privileged order of men in the community, more adverse to the rights of all, and more peruicious to the interests of the whole, than any order of nobility ever known. To call government thus constituted a Democracy is to insult the under-standing of mankind. . . It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and of slavery. There is no name in the language of national jurisprudence that can define it— no model in the records of ancient history, or in the political theories of Aristotle, with which it can be likened. It was introduced into the Constitution of the United States by an equivocation—a representation of property under the name of persons. Little did the members of the Convention from the Free States imagine or foresee what a meri-fice to Moloch was hidden under the mask of this concession."-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

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VOL. XXXI. NO. 47.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1613.

Refuge of Oppression.

THE EMANCIPATION SCHEME.

There are presses and individuals at present serioutly engaged in discussing the plan of emancipa-ting the slaves of the South by Presidential proclating the slaves of the South by Presidential procus-mation. This discussion means nothing, but as it is the preparatory sounding-note for the full cry from the pack of fanatic leaders; and we may as well make up our minds now that it is the aim of the con-tact of the country in a sea of bloody weeks. spirers to plunge the country in a sea of bloody woes that would cause even the horrors of the French Revolution to pale in contrast. While we are all insisting that this war is only to restore the supremacy of the Constitution over the whole land, they are anting or skulking about, before the eyes of the ablic, and in the lurking-places of social life, doing all they can to poison the sentiment and fever the blood of the unsuspecting people, and treacherously bent on diverting the energies of armed patriotism to the wickedest and most merciless scheme that was ever proposed for signalizing an era of general anar-chy and suffering.

Sumner boldly struck the key-note of open rebel-

Summer boldly struck the key-note of open rebellion against the principles of our Constitution, in his outrageous speech and over-strained scholasticisms before the Worcester Convention. Others have been repeating his effort since. The New York Tribune, finding its generalship in the Bull Run advance so faulty in military eyes, has thought proper to assume the John Brown role, and now incites the pike style of fighting, by arguing that the negroes shall cease to be regarded as property by the National Government, but be permitted to take a part of their own in this great controversy at arms. The New York Independent labors as efficiently in its way. Fremont thought to head off the President himself,—Gen. Scott being left entirely out of account,—but Gen. Scott being left entirely out of account,—but received a merited check at the President's own hands, and is likely to lose his own military head besides. There are smaller instruments engaged in the same work, smaller, but not less influential

within their own spheres of operation.

It may very likely come to that, and not long hence, either, that we shall be obliged to assert at the North the organized indignation of the people at the very thought of such a project as thi Emancipation by our Government and army. That the hundreds of thousands of men in arms for the the hundreds of thousands of men in arms for the support of the Constitution have left home and all that is dear to them for a purpose like this, is not to be thought of for an instant; they would repudiate the insinuation themselves with all the patriotic scorn it deserved. But it is no less true, however, that the fanatic leaders have all along hoped and labored to give the war just such a direction, and that they ive it their support mainly to that ulterior end now. There are signs enough about to teach us this beyond dispute. They desire to see this great Govment arrayed on the side of a wild St. Domingo scheme for the forcible release of four million blacks from their domestic relation to the white race with whom they have always lived; and would have but few lamentations for the total annihilation of the Government itself in the frantic endeavor, if so be the blacks achieved a freedom through blood and rapine and burnings, that would be nominal and worthless at the best. They are praying with the zeal and perseverance of Hindoo devotees for the sudden letting loose of an army of wild passions, hitherto kept in subjection by the rules and instincts of society, upon defenceless women and children. They would take a fiendish delight in beholding vast tracts of the most productive portions of our coun-try, upon whose uninterrupted cultivation depend the manufactures and a large share of the commerce of the world, rendered waste tracts, spoiled alike of inhabitants and the visible yearly fruits of their industry. Not only this, but more, they prefer anarchy everywhere to order. Taking the profession of PROGRESS for a motto, they think to confuse the perceptions of all honest citizens, so that they shall sudarly, and to their destruction, mistake ruin for addenly, and to their destruction, mistake ruin for advancement, and the overthrow of everything stable for the construction of something infinitely better. Such dreamers, such madmen, such wild plotters against principles and institutions that all civilized communities hold dear as life itself, because without them there can be no actual and continued life—are seeking to-day to control the direction of public sen-timent, and to madden a loyal army, raised for the

This class of men are growing more rampant every day. They are the ones who complain of the Government's inactivity—who continually lament the slowness of the army movements—who affect dissatisfaction with every plan set on foot—and who cunningly declare that nothing will ever come of this war until the President proclaims unconditional and immediate emancipation for the slave, and till such a measure is openly sustained by the army at the point of the bayonet. Tell them that this in-human work conflicts in its very conception with the spirit of our noble Constitution, and they will answer: "Oh, well; but you know we have no Constitution now! That is all past; we are entering upon new things!" Ask them of the policy, the justice, the humanity of the measure, and they will say they are not bound to give these things a thought they will, under the overrulings of Providence take care of themselves. They only insist that, as slavery is the origin and test of the present troubles, so these troubles can never be settled until slavery is destroyed; forgetful of the part they have them-selves borne for thirty years in producing this festering sore, and that they are largely accountable for its present existence in the land. The influence of these mischievous men and press-

reservation of our free form of government alone, to measures that can result in nothing less than

The influence of these mischievous men and presses is to be put down; there are no words but these
to apply to the case. If we would continue order at
home, we must hurl from public sight these gods of
fanaticism, and inaugurate the true system by which
alone our Government and our society can stand.
They are responsible for having wrought a large
share of our woes; shall we let them go on, and lead
us blindly to destruction? Are we become so
enamored of their wise guidance already? Can we
not all see and understand, that they would alternot all see and understand, that they would alter nately lure and force us to the brink over which lie the deep of a national despair, that would be pointed to with a shudder of horror by all the future genera-tions of men? We may as well be warned in time.

(1) Can there be a more loathsome exhibition of nameless mendacity, abominable caricature, malicious perversion of facts, senseless raving, mental imbecility, moral disorganization, and sham democracy, than is this entire article from the Post? And its treasonable intent is easily discerned beneath its veiled hypocrisy. The charge brought against the friends of ediate emancipation, that they wish to see blood and carnage sweep through the land, to gratify an unhallowed fanaticism, is pure infernalism

to the bad—having surrendered themselves to the most unfraternal antics—having fallen feloniously upon that Constitution which has been Mr. Both—Ways's private and public and particular pet—he is forced to look about him for something to admire, and, as ill-luck will have it, he finds his ancient enemies, "the Abolitionists," (as he calls them.) working devotedly for his poor Constitution, while hewhere is he? Not merely outside the caucus, but pretty nearly outside all creation! In this hot struggle, there seems nothing in particular for him to do, except to utter warnings which nobody heeds, and to give advice which everybody laughs at. He falls into a rage, and begins an indiscriminate dam falls into a rage, and begins an indiscriminate damfalls into a rage, and begins an indiscriminate dain nation. To the pit he consigns all Northerners, and to the same torid place he sends all Southerners.

At the serenade given to the Secretary of War He calls loudly for "Union," but he cannot find it in his heart to unite with anybody; and so he goes on, day after day, blowing hot and cold, and telling his neighbors for the five hundreth time that he is no "secessionist," but, egad! he is no "abolitionist."

At the serenade given to the Secretary of War, at New York, on Monday evening last, John Cochrane, late Democratic member of Congress from New York city, but now a Colonel in the Federal army, made the following significant speech:— "secessionist," but, egad! he is no "abolitionist."
He fancies that this is conservative, and so it is, of brains; for in such boys play, there will be but a scanty expenditure of that article. He calls a meeting, and resolves that he is a patriot, but that he is the application of these armies, our adhesion to our faith, our country, and our God. We are here to lift a note which

seanly expenditure of that article. He calls a meeting, and resolves that he is a patriot, but that he is not an "abolitionist." He issues an address expressly to let the world know that he is not an "abolitionist." He nominates a candidate who is "no secessionist." All no abolitionist," and he solemnly votes for that candidate as the representative of what he is please to call his "principles," when the lamentable truth is, that what he thinks to be "principles," are merely a hodge-podge of no he "principles," are merely a hodge-podge of no means. Having done this, he is astisfied. Things may go from bad to worse, but he is as complacent as an old lady who, having forestold a rainy day, wakes up to find the windows of heaven wide open. We are led to these reflections by the solemn fact that in Ward 5 of the city of Boston, a little meeting of Constitutional-Union-Democratic-Uptonians voted, the other evening, that they were not "abolitionists." A more unnecessary disclaimer we can hardly conceive of. It requires a molicum of brains to be anything of the kind. But we cannot blame these timid gentlemen; nor will anybody blame them who considers that an "abolitionists." as also an infided, an agrarian, a fee of human government, a dupe of his conscience, a woman's rightsman, an anati-Sabbatarian, a "spiritualist," a phrenologist, a water-curer, a vegetarian, a fourierit, and an opponent of tobacco and capital punishment. All male abolitionists wear beardly in a consideration of the work of insurrection, with fire, bloodshed, rape, anarchy, and a general whiz of everything. No wonder that a suggested to the winder of the work of insurrection, with fire, bloodshed, rape, anarchy, and a general whiz of everything. No wonder has a suggested as the suggested of the winder and an opponent of tobacco and capital punishment. All male abolitionists wear beardly and the proposed of the word of insurrection, with fire, bloodshed, rape, anarchy, and a general whiz of everything. No wonder that is a distinct organization, and

not an "abolitionist." He issues an address expressly to let the world know that he is not an and confusing and overwhelming all others in its

THE ORIOINAL ADOLYTIONISTS.

Reannot be denied that a party in the North are clamorous for emaccipation, will end in absilization that the clamorous for emaccipation, will end in absilization that the contenting for the Union, for they have demonstered the Union, and they have demonstered the Union, and when the Contenting for the Union, for they have demonstered the Union, and when the Contenting for the Union, for they have demonstered the Union, and when the Contenting for the Union, for they have demonstered the Union, and when the Contenting for the Union, for they have demonstered the Union, and when the Contenting of the Union, for they have demonstered the Union, and when the Contenting of the Union, for they have demonstered the Union, and when the Contenting of the Union, for they have demonstered the Union, and when the Contenting of the Union, for they have demonstered the Union, and when the Contenting of the Union, for they have demonstered the Union, and when the Contenting of the Union, for they have demonstered the Union, and when the Contenting of the Union, for they have demonstered the Union, and when the Contenting of the Union, for they have demonstered the Union, and when the Contenting of the Union, for they have demonstered the Union, and the Contenting of the Union, for the Union

the opinion of those men, and of every man, woman and child of reflection throughout the United States and the Case where the operation of the Case where th ever magazine of combustibles is in your way; set fire to and consume the cotton; export the cotton; take property whenever you find it; confiscate property whenever you find it; take the slave, and bestow him upon the non-slaveholder, if you please; do unto them as they would do unto you; raise up in their midst a party interest against the present. in their midst a party interest against the present slaveholder; distract their counsels. Do all this, and if that be not sufficient, take the slave by the hand, place a musket in it, and bid him, in God's name, strike for the liberty of the human race.

(Great cheering.)
This, said Colonel Cochrane, was not abolitionism This, said Colonel Coenrane, was not acountonism or emancipation. Abolitionism was to place the slaves above their masters in the social scale. Eman-cipation was to free them. This war was prose-cuted for no such purpose. The South commenced the war, and the North was not responsible for its

consequences.

The speaker then stated the proceedings of the Charleston Convention, to show the deliberate purpose on the part of the leaders of the South to precipitate a revolution. He portrayed the direful effects of the admission of the doctrine of secesion, and closed by appealing to the sacred principles of religion, on which our cause rests for its support, and to that Deity without whose favor we cannot succeed.

Connected with the secret League, the headerings, etc., and spot all who wage a war of subjugation against the Southern States.

GENERAL FREMONT.

The Portland Advertiser warmly sustains Fremont, and has full confidence that he will fully and triumphantly sustain himself in his present very difficult position. A recent number of that paper has the

Secretary Cameron having been called for, came

TRAITORS IN OHIO.

We ask the attention of all loval men to the follow ing startling summary of facts from the Cleveland Organized treason exists in the State in the shape

Organized treason exists in the State in the shape of "Knights of the Golden Circle," to an extent, and of material so incredibly great, as to jostle the credulity of the quiet and honest loyal citizens in the truth of any public exposé. It is a secret organization, its workings ingenious, its votaries led on by casy degrees from first approach through promises, pledges and obligations to the most terrific and Heaven-daring oaths that ever shook the nerves of Demons. The late arrests startle the slumbering nerves of the incredulous, and the flippant doubt gives way to an incredulous, and the flippant doubt gives way to an interrogative faith. Still the published oaths are on taking his army South, should discover a magazine of combustibles which, when ignited, would explode and send the enemy skyward, to give us success, would you say that he would be tolerated for an instant if he did not crown our efforts with success by those means? Certainly you would hold him accountable for the neglect; and if our armies, as they march to the South, discover any allies of any character, human, material, or substantial, that can aid the armies of freemen and contribute to our in its present phase is to upset the Federal authority by a preconcerted rising at a given signal from can aid the armies of freemen and contribute to our success, let them be used.

I refer to it as a military necessity. It commends to us to avail ourselves of every means within our grasp. (Tremendous cheers.) Suppose for an instant that our armies take a Southern march, and that, as we drive the enemy before us, they are broken and in extremity, what think you of those men in the exercise of sound reason would accomplish or attempt? Would they not put arms into the hands of four millions of the colored race among them? If they did not, you would proclaim their folly to the four corners of the earth. Suppose, on the other hand, in this war of self-preservation, the result should be different, and we should be tolerated, if was taken from the Post-office by an obscure mechanfor a long time, when, learing a revelation of their whereabouts by a traitor in the Circle, they were suddenly removed, and the track lost. An emissary, now of the rebel army, threaded this State with a peddler's wagon, ostensibly to sell dry goods, but really to establish "Knights' Circles." An important letter written by him to another "Knight," was taken from the Post-office by an obscure mechanic whose pame was the same and at once given to ic whose name was the same, and at once given to ic whose name was the same, and at once given to the Government on account of its treasonable con-tents. The letter failing to reach the friend addressed, the itinerant treason peddler became alarmed, and rushed off to the South, and is nov in active duty as a General under Davis. That letter has a list of great names, members of the order, ex-judges, ex-M. C's, Sheriffs, &c., which it is not policy yet to publish. Persons have gone into it by insinuating degrees till at length their eyes have been fully open to the prespective bloody culmination, and through to the prospective bloody culmination, and through very fear have fled for their lives. Others less ad-

THE UNITED LEAGUE. There is no doubt of the THE UNITED LEAGUE. There is no doubt of the objects of a secret order now existing in this city, and in several of the seaport towns, under the name of the "United League." The League is nothing more nor less than a branch of the "Knights of the Golden Circle." The League is organized for the purpose of readering assistance, if possible, to the rebels by such information as circumstances from time to time will permit as regards the movements of the New England States in relation to the war. It is stated that a number of our traders in the manufacturing cities and towns who have had a large trade at the South are connected with the secret League, the members working as spics at lyceum lectures, political meetings, etc., and spot all who wage a war of subjugation against the Southern States.

position. A recent number of that paper has the following concerning him:—

"Notwithstanding the fact that the original charges against Fremont have been persistently and malignantly repeated up to the present day, not one of them has been fully proved, and we do not believe one of talk about treating with these people upon their own terms. We must meet them as enemies, and punish them as our enemies, until they learn to behave better."

Secretary Cameron's endorsement of the radical views of Colonel Cochrane produced marked sensation among the troops, and have excited considerable discussion in high civil and military circles.

Slavery having caused the rebellion, what else is it than treason to insist that Government, in self-defence, shall not utterly exterminate it?

"Notwithstanding the fact that the original charges against Fremont have been persistently and malignantly repeated up to the present day, not one of them has been fully proved, and we do not believe one of talk about treating with these people upon their own treating with these people upon their own terms. We must meet them as enemies, and punish them as our enemies, until they learn to behave better."

Secretary List to late for me to make you against Fremont have been persistently and malignantly repeated up to the present day, not one of them has been fully proved, and we do not believe one of them leave will be proved. We hear that the battle-ery at the late brilliant and successful attack upon Lexington by the General's Body Guard, was 'the Union and Fremont;' the inspiration which moved Union and Fremont; on the late of the could be added to not believe one of them has been fully proved, and we do not believe one of them was love of their leader, and the love of brave men is not a blind, unreasoning passion, but a profound feeling based upon the worthiness of its object. Fremont could not have filled the souls of such men with love and admiration had be been only the lolindary of the case, the provided the souls of them was love of their leader, and the love of brave men is not a blind, unreasoning passion, but "Notwithstanding the fact that the original charges

JOHN C. FREMONT.

The deed is done. The enemies of the Pathfinder The deed is done. The enemies of the Pathfinder have at last succeeded in deposing him from his command of the Western army, just as he was driving the rebels from the State of Missouri. But it is a blow which, if we do not utterly mistake the spirit of the loyal American people, will recoil, sconer or later, most terribly upon the heads of those who have dared to inflict it. It never can be that the great North will suffer so pure a partial and so great North will suffer so pure a patriot and so splendid a man to be sacrificed with impunity to the envy and hatred of his defamers. The end is not

We do not claim that Fremont is the highest type of a military commander. Since he entered upon his duties as a Major-General in our army, he has not seemed to be sufficiently careful and prudent about the expenditures of his department; he has not always acted with the wisest forethought and not always acted with the wisest forethought and discretion, nor has he appeared to treat with due consideration many of those upon whom depended there the good success of our cause. But we by no means believe that he has been as guilty in these neglects and mistakes as the persistent charges of the ambitious and mischievous Blairs, and the petty details of the report of Adjutant General Thomas have represented. Whether he has or not, the same rule of right by which the President has removed have represented. Whether he has or not, the same rule of right by which the President has removed him from his position would demand that the Ad-ministration itself should at once be hurled from place and power. If a man like Fremont is to sufplace and power. If a man like Fremont is to suffer disgrace like this in consequence of the misconduct of which he stands accused, we ask that others, who have not been less criminal than he, shall be visited with equal executive displeasure. Can all the contracts that have been made at Washington stand the test of a searching and malicious investiga-tion? Has no one yet blundered at the Capital, or along the line of the Potomac? Will our Boston along the line of the Potomac? Will our Boston and New York capitalists say that their suggestions and wishes have been regarded with proper deference by the President and his Cabinet? Is Missouri the only scene of mismanagement and corruption? Is Fremont the only offender? Why then is he thus singled out for the doom of official decapitation?

It is very evident why. It is because he is a true friend of Freedom, and because, in the prosecution of the war, he would strike at the very root of all our woe. He has not been willing to subordinate his work of restoring the Union to the occupation of hunting and returning fugitive slaves. He has not been sufficiently respectful and considerate in his treatment of the "peculiar institution." His course has not been such as to please the men who have so-

very summits of the eternal mountains, amid wintry snows and freezing cold. But not less ready was he to plant it in victory upon the strong-holds of Rebellion. When the war broke out, he abandoned his important private affairs in Europe, and flew home across the seas, to seal with his blood, if necessary, his devotion to the Republic. The moment he arrived at New York, he hastened to Washington to tender his services to the government in whatever capacity they might be required. If he has not accomplished all that was expected of him, it must be remembered that this same government has provokingly crippled his movements by depriving him at various times of the means and forces which his own popularity and energy had collected, and which were so necessary to the success of his plans. If he has been too lavish with the money of the nation, he has not been less lavish with his own. If he has refused, now and then, to be bound with red tape, yet he has as often accomplished brilliant results by the celerity and daring of his action. Whatever may have been his failures, he seemed to be rapidly recovering his lost ground, and was doubtless just on the eve of an important victory when Lincoln consented to his sacrifice. It is one of the saddest and most cruel things that have yet been done. We fear it may also be one of the most unfortunate. Fremont himself, indeed, will continue to be, as he has been, the idol of the people. His fame is sure. It is not redtape, thank God, that confers immortality. But his removal will disgust the hearts and paralyze the arms of thousands of our soldiers. It will discourage enlistments. It will dampen the ardro of the loyal States. It will do much to a lienate from us the good will and sympathy of other nations, and to divest our cause of its moral grandeur. Let us trust that it may not ensure, at last, the national defeat.—Norfolk County Journal. it may not ensure, at last, the national defeat.—No folk County Journal.

DISCOVERIES OF CAMERON AND THOMAS

The report of Adjutant-General Thomas, who accompanied Secretary Cameron to Missouri, has been published by, authority of the War Department, and occupies over six closely-printed columns of the Tribune. The Journal of Commerce says it has settled the case of Gen. Fremont; that the idol of the Republican party "must be regarded as a doomed man," and it is a cause of wonder that he does not resign. The Express says the "extraordinary publication of this very extraordinary publication of this very extraordinary publication of this very extraordinary publication of the information it affords the enemy, was nevertheless necessary in order to prepare the public mind to acquiesce in the contemplated removal of Gen. Fremont. If such was its object, we presume it will fail of its end; for it needs but a bare perusal of the document to convince every intelligent reader that it is a case

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in Philadelphia, sa
p Dollar. got up for a special object. The immense array of paltry charges, second and third-hand rumors, and gratuitous insinuations of dishonesty, can only be accounted for on the supposition of a preconceived determination to make out as strong a case as pos-

From this letter of Gen. Thomas to his travelling companion the Secretary of War, informing the lat-ter of what he, or rather they, saw and heard, it would seem that Gen. Fremont has been the cause of all the difficulties and disasters that have beset the army of the West for the last three months. If Gen. Curtis could not be as free with Gen. Fremont as with Gen. Scott, it was Fremont's fault; if con-tracts were made for guns and ammunition, they were sure to be irregular; if orders for payment of supplies were issued, they were not in proper form; if officers were appointed, it was without authority from the proper source. A contractor for forage in one instance, requested his partner to provide quantity of hay; of course, such an irregular pro-cedure could only have been prompted by the motive of "a consideration." If the mules purchased were too few or too many, if they cost too much, or did too little, it was Fremont's fault; if blankets were rotten, Fremont was the cause; if rifles proved worthless it was Fremont that bought them; if he worthless, it was Fremont that bought them; if he provided three hundred half-barrels to carry water, it was where no water was needed; if he made a pontoon bridge over the Ohio, it was where a ferry would have done just as well. He ordered Gen. Hunter to march with forty-one wagons, when he might have known that Gen. Hunter had but forty mules. Gen. Hunter was sent to Missouri by the President for the special purpose of being the "adviser" of Gen. Fremont, as second in command, and yet the latter never consulted him—conduct to which Mr. Thomas "ventures to assert that a par-allel cannot be found in the annals of military warallel cannot be found in the annals of military war-fare"; instead of foreseeing that Gen. Lyon would be defeated at Lexington, Fremont sent his reen-forcements to the wrong places; he did not adopt Gen. Hunter's plan for relieving Col. Mulligan; finally, Gen. Hunter expresses his decided opinion than his commanding officer is "incompetent," and this is "the opinion entertained by gentlemen of position and intelligence"; and in addition to all these charges, there is another, far more serious, viz., that semplody in St. Louis had mentioned to Mr. dy in St. Louis had mentioned to Mr. Thomas that somebody who was in Europe with Gen. Fremont (a Mr. Selover) had written to some-body in San Francisco that his (Mr. Selover's) share of the profits in the purchase of guns in Europe was \$30,000! n terms, Adjutant-General Messrs. Sellower and Sellunder, that Gen. Fremont, not content with the profits of his Mariposa mines, is so desperately covetous that, to obtain some conspires with the Sellovers to defraud \$30,000, he conspires with the Sellovers to detraud his country by purchasing guns that are worthless, and then comes home to put these uscless weapons into the hands of his soldiers, for the purpose of leading them on to certain defeat! Malice sometimes overshoots its mark; it has certainly done so in this Sellover story .- American Baptist.

The report of Adjutant-General Thomas has been the great topic of talk in camp circles for the last twenty-four hours. As far as I have observed, and I have been quite curious that way, there is but one opinion concerning it among rank and file: It is grossly, cruelly unfair, a piece of special pleading, a desper-ate attempt to make the best of a bad case, more fitof the official station in which it had its source. general, I believe the universal feeling in our regi-ment is that of pain, and in many instances of burn-ing indignation, that our yet much loved commander should, in the midst of his harassing cares, be so set upon in the rear, crippled and hindered by those to whom he should look for co-operation and support. But we believe the very fierceness and unfairness of the tirade that has been let loose on General Fremont. will render it inefficient, at least to destroy his hold will render it inefficient, at least to destroy his hold on the esteem and confidence of his army, and of the unprejudiced part of the American people—of near-ly all those who have no personal interest at stake in the contest. It may serve as a pretext for his removal, not certainly as cogent reason with any man moval, not certainly as eogent reason with any man who has brain enough to administer the affairs of an ordinary scow. Taking all sorts of light rubbish, they have got a big load for the gun now aimed at the General; but great will be the reaction should there be a discharge, and they at the breech will have the worst of it.

Such is camp talk on this painful subject. To one who has served with our regiment for the last five months, it does seem a small thing to remark upon, that troops should march in the rain from Jefferson City to Tipton, a distance of thirty-five miles, with only such food as they could take in their pockets or haversacks, and find their beef a little tainted when ssued at the end of the march—a ridicule thing to be picked up and thrown, by such hands, at the officer commanding a raw army of forty thousand men, in such a region as this. Some other charges have the same look to us. Some are already well re-futed, and others, doubtless, will be. Let us have a fair inquiry into the matter, if, amid the bitter prejudice, personal animosity and selfish interest involved, such a thing be possible.

A fact which commands universal attention is the startling freedom with which Adjutant Gen. Thomas has communicated military information to the enemy. The affairs of the Department of the West and of Cumberland are published without the slightest re-Cumberland are published without the slightest reserve. The very points which, above all others, should not have been divulged to the foe, are bluntly and fully exposed to the whole world! The exact numerical strength of the Union army in Missouri, and of each of its divisions, with the particular wants and deficiencies of each, are set forth with full paticularity. What intelligence could be more value ble, or how could it be more satisfactorily communicated to the enemy? The gloomiest picture is given of the Union resources in Kentucky, and a triumphant attack is invited in the strongest manner poble. After Thomas's exhibit of our condition the enemy, does anything adverse to us remain to be told? He, at least, appears to have apprised the Confederates of substantially all they could desire to

For this palpable and gross violation of an impo and gross violation of an important army regulation, in giving important military intelligence to the enemy, Adjutant Gen. Thomas should be promptly tried by court martial. If guiltless, his innocence can only thus be established. The evidence now before the public tends powerfully to fasten the guilt upon him. It will be seen whether, even in his high position, he is at liberty in the zeal regard the first rules that bind a sol-

MRS. FREMONT IN CAMP.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Camp Lillie, near Jefferson City, Mo., under date of Oct. 6, says:—

"On Wednesday last, our camp was honored by a visit from Mrs. Gen. Fremont and her daughter. They arrived in the afternoon train from St. Louis, and were received with becoming ceremony by the staff and body guard. News of their coming having reached head-quarters in time, all necessary preparations were made for their entertainment. A ter was pitched for their accommodation, and a couple of contrabands were detailed to minister to their wants. They still remain here, and seem quite at home in their canvas domicil. To those acquainted with Mrs. Fremont, it is hardly necessary to say that she is ever a welcome guest in refined and intelligent disposition, her generous heart and cultivated mind, make her a most acceptable addition to the society, whatever kind, in which she moves. In camp she pany is deemed a distinguished favor by the members of the staff. In conversational power and general intelligence, she has no equal in the military house hold, and in saying this, I do not speak in terms of disparagement concerning any of the gentlemen com-prising said household. She has always a large and ied fund of ideas on hand, and without laying be self liable to the charge of loquacity, never permits loquacity to lag in her presence. She can talk with the Chief of the Engineers corps about fortifications, or with the head of the Ordnance Department about columbiads. She can discuss the situat with the Commanding General, and descries weak points of the enemy as well, if not better than the most experienced military man on the staff. To strangers to whom she is introduced, she is polite, affable and entertaining, but never affected. Her daughter, Miss Lillie, now in her seventeenth year, promises to be equally an ornament to her sex and country. She inherits all the prominent traits of character which make her mother the noblest type

MRS. FREMONT.

This lady is thus photographed by a correspondent

"The 'Jessie' whose name was so familiar size years ago, has three children—the eldest a daughter of 15, in whose honor 'Camp Lillie' is named; but hers is one of the natures which do not grow old. Inheriting her father's talent and many salient points Inheriting her father's talent and many salient points of his character, she impresses all who come in contact with her by her great intellectual power. See her, as you might have done a few weeks ago, with all the blood of the Bentons roused within her at the gross injustice done to her husband, and you would say: 'Nature made her for a queen; had she inherited a throne, what a record she would have made in history!' In the winter of 1849, when the frontier of civilization was seven hundred miles further east of civilization was seven hundred miles further east of civilization was seven hundred miles further east than now, she was about to join her chief, upon the great plains. It is said that when a very decorous fossil from Keokuk, Iowa, asked her, 'Are you not afraid to take that perilous journey at this inclement season?' She startled his nerves with the reply:

season? She started his herves with the reply:
'Afraid, Sir! Do you suppose that the daughter of Col.
Benton, and the wife of Capt. Fremont, is afraid?'
With peculiar grace of movement, she possesses that 'excellent thing in woman,' a voice like Annie Laurie's, low and sweet—more rich, more musical, and better modulated than that of any tragedienne upon the stage. To a broad, comprehensive, mascu line intellect, she adds the quick, feminine intuition ine intellect, she adds the quick, feminine intuitions which leap to results and anticipate explanations, and that inevitable tendency to episode, incident, and bits of personal analyzation which contribute so largely to the charm of a woman's conversation. It is easy to see that there inhere in her great possibilities of heroism; that for a cause she held sacred, she would not only make the uttermost sacrifice, but say with Cheestra. with Cleopatra,

'Let's do it in the high Roman fashion. And make Death proud to take us.

A lady in the best sense of the word; of ripe ac A lady in the best sense of the word; of ripe ac-complishment and large culture; a rare conversation-alist, overflowing with humor and sparkling with epi-gram; a star in society, but the sun of that home-cir-cle where she has garnered up her heart; an uncompromising friend and 'a good hater;' an enthusiastic believer in the destiny of her husband; an invalua ble assistant in his arduous labors, yet full of wifely and motherly tenderness, Jessie Benton Fremont is not only an historic woman, but the greatest woman

A CONTRABAND INCIDENT.

Down in Kentucky, in the region of Muldraugh's Hill, lived an ardent Unionist named M'Kinley, for-merly a resident of this county, and now staying, for the time being, among his relatives north-east of

When General Buckner with his horde of outlaws invaded that part of Kentucky, M'Kinley was a doomed man. He had been plain and out-spoken in his Unionism, and had made efforts to rally the Union men of his neighborhood, and aid the Government in beating back the invaders. No sooner had Buckner's forces possession of the country than the burning, hanging, waste and desolation that have followed secession commenced. M'Kinley, was among the first victims. His house and barns were burned, his crops destroyed, his valuables seized, and

his negroes impressed into the rebel service, he escaping barely with his life.

Among his negroes was one for whom he felt a particular interest. Among his negroes was one for whom he left a particular interest—a stalwart, full-blooded negro, enumerated in his schedule of property as "John." John had been raised upon the plantation, was extremely intelligent, and was faithful and honest. Three years ago he married a quadroon belonging to a neighboring planter, and his master, to show his respect for his faithful property, purchased her. Two children were born to them, and they had lived as happily as is possible for intelligent beings in a state of servitude. When his master fled, he urged John to accompany him, but the faithful fellow re fused. He would stay, and endeavor to save some thing from the wreck, and so far as in his power to keep matters in some sort of shape. For security he occupied a cabin in a forest some distance from

the former quarters.

One day about six weeks ago, he was returning from a tour over the plantation; while yet some dis-tance from his cabin, he was startled by loud screams in the direction of his cabin. Apprehending evil, he sprang forward with lightning speed, and in a few

Coments was in his dwelling.

As he entered at one door, a brawny scoundrel esperson, destroyed what little property the house con-tained, and fled. Knowing the road they must take very men who had been instrumental in bringing the vengeance of the rebels upon the head of his

The next day he took his family to the Federal camp, sought out Colonel Gibson's regiment, and to his great joy found in it a company (Captain Keller's) from the county that his master was in. Captain K. and his company made the necessary arrangements, and sent the family to their owner at Resolved, That to his remaining family, with whom we have so long been associated in respect for their camp, sought out Colonel Gibson's regiment, and to

Captain Keller furnished him with arms and provisions, and John returned alone, to work out his own vengeance in his own way. He hung around the rebel camp, night and day, and watched, lynxeyed, their out goings and in comings. Every day he had opportunities of shooting rebel soldiers, but he had his game, and would touch nothing less. Finally he shot one, picking him off as he sat at the camp fire. Another and another were killed, until five of the ten slept their last sleep. Then two of them, scouting in company, were met, and both one shot, and the other in a desperate hand o hand encounter. Inc remaining with fear, kept close in camp, but to no purpose, with fear, kept close in camp, but to no purpose. to hand encounter. The remaining three, stricken while on guard, and the last was shot in day-light almost in the middle of the camp. Terrible was the

rime, and terribly was it avenged.

John is now with Colonel Gibson's regiment, employed as a scout, and a more valuable man is not in the service. His family are being well cared for here.—Bucurus Journal.

A BRAVE COLORED MAN.

CAIRO, Nov. 9, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune: While other and abler correspondents will write you full particulars of the hard fought battle of Belmont, I will confine myself to narrating a single incident which came under my observation.

The greatest bravery was shown by officers and men; none was more conspicuous in his coolness and daring than Gen. McClernand. There were no constitution of the property of the property of Bull Runs, notwithstanding we

McClernand, a mulatto named William Stains, of Decatur, exhibited conspicuous courage He was close by the General during the whole engazement, cheering the soldiers and swearing that he would shoot the first man that showed the white feather. Many of us laughed heartily at the fighting highest significance and minutest application. darkey, while the bullets flew like hail about us

In the course of the fight, a captain of one of the companies was struck by a spont ball, which disabled him from walking. The mulatto boy, who was mounted, rode up to him and shouted out, "Captain, if you can fight any longer for the old Stars and Stripes, take my horse and lead your men." He then dismounted, and helped the wounded officer into his consummation of that glorious struggle for universal saddle. When he was walking away, a rebel dragoon rushed forward at the officer to take him prisoner. The darkey drew his revolver and put a ball through head, scattering his brains all over the horse's neck.

I relate these little circumstances so that merit may be justly dealt with, even if the hero is a may be justly dealt with, even if the hero is a "nigger," as some people would call this brave fellow.

Yours, for the Old Flag, C. W. "IN MEMORIAM." We have

An irruption of Yankees is threatened at leaufort. The first these South Carolinians will Beaufort. The first these South Carolinians will know, the town will be laid out into corner lots, Sewknow, the town will be laid out into corner lots, Seward street crossing on Lincoln avenue, and both bordering on Cameron Square. There will be a newspaper, and a patent medicine store, and a steam ferry, and Henry Ward Beecher will be advertised press one day earlier than usual this week, on account to give a lecture on the relations of freedom and of Thanksgiving, we are reluctantly obliged to defer slavery to civilization.—Providence Journal. the publication of this tribute till our next number.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1861.

DEATH OF FRANCIS JACKSON, ESO.

Six years ago, Mr. Jackson was brought so low by illness that his case was pronounced hopeless by the most eminent of the medical faculty, and his decease for several weeks became a matter of daily expectation. Happily, his recuperative powers so far rallied, to the surprise of all-familiar with his situation, that he was restored to comfortable health until last winter, when he was again so much reduced as to make his recovery seemingly impracticable. But a further respite was granted him so far as to enable him to take moderate out-door exercise, to visit his friends and receive visits from them, and to transact his ordinary household affairs. About three weeks ago, he made visit to his esteemed friend, BOURNE SPOONER, Esq., at Plymouth; but the weather was raw and bluster ing, and the journey and exposure proved too severe for his debilitated system. Though manifestly much enfeebled after his return home, no immediate danger was apprehended, and his decease at last took even his most watchful friends by surprise. The event occurred at his residence in Hollis street, on Thursday morning, Nov. 14th. Born on the 7th of March, 1789 he was 72 years and 8 months old.

The intelligence of this removal of one so deserved ly loved and revered for his works' sake will excite no ordinary emotion among the friends of enslaved and suffering humanity on both sides of the Atlantic. It will be felt by them like a personal bereavement of the closest nature.

In reference to the funeral services, Mr. Jackson left the following characteristic request, which, of course, was complied with to the letter :-

"At my decease and burial, I desire that forms and "At my decease and burial, I desire that forms and ceremonies may be avoided, and all emblems of mourning and processions to the grave. Such irrational and wasteful customs rest on fashion or superstition; certainly, not on reason or common sense. The dead body is of no more consequence than the old clothes that covered it. Nothing should be wasted on the dead, when there is so much ignorance and suffering among the living."

As at the funeral, we took occasion somewhat at length (see succeeding columns) to express our high sense of his life and character-bis "mountain majesty of worth "-it is unnecessary for us to add any thing thereto in this connection.

TRIBUTES OF AFFECTION AND RESPECT.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, held on Tues day forenoon, Nov. 19, the following Resolutions, presented by SAMUEL MAY, Jr., were unanimously

Resolved. That, admonished as we have been, for several years past, by his failing health, that the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society must at no distant day lose the services of its beloved and respected President, FRANCIS JACKSON, yet, now that that event has occurred, and we have been compelled to say to him our last farewells on earth, we find the separation's very grievous one, and feel the loss to be exceeding heavy to our Society, to ourselves individually, and the great cause of Human Progress and Brotherhood, not only in this community, but throughout the land.

Resolved, That we deem it one of the highest honors which our Society has enjoyed or ever can enjoy, and one of the most signal proofs which it could possibly give to the world of the integrity and nobleness of its aims and purposes, that FRANCIS JACKSON was its active friend and steadfast supporter for upwards of a quarter of a century, and that he continued such eyen to the moment of his departure. Resolved. That if we loved Francis Jackson a a personal friend, and valued him as a most efficient

officer and fellow laborer in the Anti-Slavery Cause. we did not less respect and honor him as a Man, in caped from the other. His wife lay upon the floor, half crazed, and the broken furniture showed that a ennobles our nature was lacking; who, to great cleardesperate struggle had taken place in the room. A few words explained it all. A scouting party of the secession army had entered the house, violated her tion, and combined with them all an habitual modesty tained, and fied. Anowing the road they must take to reach their camp, he took a shorter route, and saw them pass. He knew them all. They were resident and absence of self-esteem, which have made him, in our judgment, one of the best and truest men it has and the ever been our privilege to know.

Resolved. That in the many offices and duties of a public and private nature which have been laid upon him, in the discharge of the many and most responsible trusts which have been confided to his hands, no

honored father, and in the promotion of works dear to his heart, we tender our most sincere and respectful sympathy in this hour, which, if one of temporary bereavement, is nevertheless full of the highest con solations and causes of gratitude.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted at a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, held in Boston, Tuesday forenoon, Nov. 19:-

Resolved, That among the numerous bereavem which the Anti-Slavery cause has sustained since its inception in this country, no one has left a larger space hearts, or made a more profound impression, than that occasioned by the recent death of Francis Jackson. so long a series of years so faithfully filled the office of so little !" Treasurer of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and been so constant and efficient an attendant at the deliberations of this Committee.

Resolved. That he deserves to be held in grateful remembrance as among the truest of patriots, the most unselfish of philanthropists, and the most radical of reformers; for the grand simplicity and rare integrity of his character; for the extent of his private charities and public benefactions, ministering to every variety of human wretchedness; for his early, long continued, generous and hearty espousal of the Abolition movement, as well as of other kindred enterprises; for the serenity and bravery of his spirit in the midst of allcowards, no panics, no Bull Runs, notwithstanding we were attacked on front, flank and rear.

During the thickest of the fight, the body servant so admirable in all the relations of control of the fight, the body servant so admirable in all the relations of control of the fight. so admirable in all the relations of society, so distinguished for manly independence, moral worth and public spirit, so symmetrical and well-balanced, so earnest in its noble purposes, so thoroughly devoted to the cause of "liberty, equality, fraternity," in its

Resolved, That while it was not permitted him to see the fruition of his efforts and sacrifices, in the utter abolition of slavery, yet we rejoice to believe that, above the roar of cannon, the clash of arms, and the smoke of battle, he heard the song of jubilee and the emancipation in which he bore so important and con

Voted, That the tenderest sympathies and highest consolations are proffered by this Committee to the surviving members of his family, and relatives, in

"In Memoriam." We have just received an extended and most feeling tribute to the memory of Francis Jackson, Esq., and of other prominent laborers in the sacred cause of freedom and humanity, who have within a comparatively short period seen

FUNERAL OF FRANCIS JACKSON, ESQ.

On Monday forenoon, 18th inst., the residence of the late Francis Jackson, Esq., in Hollis Street, in the council chamber, or as one of his country's Boston, was thronged by an admiring and sympathized defenders at Fort Warren in the war of 1812-14, he ing gathering of relatives, friends, neighbors, and fel- was always characterized for the faithful performance low-citizens, (Music Hall could readily have been of every trust, in the spirit of disinterested patriotism, crowded with such, had an opportunity been given,) to pay the last sad tribute of affection and respect to his character and memory. Addresses were made by the character and memory. The character and memory is the character and memory is the character and memory. The character and memory is the character and

REMARKS OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Such is my reverence for the memory of the resemed and disenthralled spirit whose mortal remains lie before us, waiting for their interment-such my knowledge of the simplicity, integrity and grandeur of his character-that I feel I must carefully measure my words on this occasion, lest, in the fulness of my feelings, I should seem to exceed the bounds of moderation, or overrun the time appropriate to these obse-

In itself considered, the present bereavement marked by nothing peculiar; for, so populous has our world become, that, with every swing of the pendulum, a soul takes its exit therefrom, casting aside its earthly habiliments, and assuming an incorruptible body, is accordance with the conditions of immortal life. What has been the lot of the myriads who have gone before what is, in due time, as surely to be the lot of all now living, and of all who are yet to dwell upon the earthcannot, therefore, be other than an infinitely wise and beneficent arrangement, conducive to the welfare and advancement of all, and for the noblest purposes of creation.

Such was the view taken of this great change our departed friend, who has now experienced it for himself. By evidence which to him was of a strongly demonstrative character, he joyfully recognized the

"There is no death! What seems so is transition: This life of mortal breath

Is but a suburb of the life elysian, Whose portal we call death.

hymn-in substance :-

'When we've been there ten thousand years, Bright shining as the sun, We've no less days to sing God's praise Than when we first begun.'

There is, then, no darkness here, nothing but light upernal; no sting of death, but death swallowed up in victory. Nevertheless, human nature is not stony insensibility. Regrets at the separation, tears of affection, emotions of sorrow for our own temporary loss, these are not incompatible with absolute trust and reverent acquiescence: for

"There is a tear for all who die, A mourner o'er the humblest grave." Only let there be nothing morbid or superstitious in the treatment of an event like this; no gloomy meditation; no talk of a mysterious Providence; no sorrow-

ing as do those who have no hope. "Clay to clay, and dust to dust ! Let them mingle,—for they must! Give to earth the earthly clod, For the spirit's fled to God.

Look aloft ! The spirit's risen :

And now, what shall I say of the life of our beloved and widely honored friend, whose mortal hand we are never again to clasp, whose outward form we are soon to commit to the sheltering tomb? I feel friend, Rev. John Pierpont, in the long protracted, restricted and oppressed for utterance between my desire to award him the high meed of praise he deserves of a few wealthy and conservative parishioners, to as a husband, father, relative, friend, neighbor, citioust him from the Hollis Street pulpit on account of zen, cosmopolitan, philanthropist, reformer, and my his temperance and anti-slavery views. sciousness of his modest estimate of himself, and his great repugnance to any laudation being made of the Revolution. His father, Timothy Jackson, Esq., his efforts to leave the world better than he found it. at the age of eighteen, joined a company of "Minute more than a conscientious desire and a ruling purpose verified their claim to the name they assumed, on the to know myself; to be true to my convictions of duty; morning of the Lexington fight, to the letter," He to be led in the right way; to increase in light and human happiness by lessening the sum of human which announced that the British troops were in momisery; to lead a manly life and set a manly example; tion. He went to the Captain's house at the break of to be with the right, at whatever odds or however for- day, and received orders to warn the company to meet saken; to be lifted above that 'fear of man which upon their parade ground forthwith, which order he bringeth a snare,' my feet planted on the rock of promptly executed on horseback, and before eight eternal truth; to espouse the cause of the down- o'clock, the company were on the march to join their trodden and oppressed as my own; to uphold the regiment at Watertown meeting-house, and from democratic idea of human equality, without regard to thence took their march for Lexington and Concord. sex or complexion, tribe or people; to show my abhorrence of caste in the most practical manner; to and continued to hang upon the flank and rear of the uproot priestcraft, bigotry, a ceremonial religion, and British troops until night-fall, receiving the thanks of every form of usurpation over the mind and con- Gen. Warren for their zeal and bravery. He subsescience; to encourage freedom of speech and inquiry, in the spirit of the apostolic injunction, 'Prove all and suffered much by confinement in those floating things, hold fast that which is good'; and to save and hells called prison ships. bless my native land, and through her the whole world, by inducing the abolition of her all-blighting and fearfully demoralizing slave system, by which sh is shorn of her moral power, and made a proverb in all other lands. If I have been instrumental in the furtherance of any good work, or the success of any of usefulness to be filled, or touched more loving righteous enterprise, I have simply tried to do my duty; but spare me, even though now out of the body, the bestowal of any encomiums-for how could Esq., our honored and revered coadjutor, who has for I have done less? Alas! that I was able to achieve

Though I am sure that I correctly interpret the feelings and wishes of our departed friend,-departed in one sense, and yet with us at this hour, I doubt not, for he "still lives," - yet, admitting that no flesh can glory in the Divine Presence, and that no one can exceed the requirements of faith, hope, charity, I am persuaded that it is allowable to recognize extraordinary virtue and shining worth, both as a matter of justice, and as an incentive to the attainment of a similar moral elevation. How splendid the tribute paid by Jesus, when, assuming to be an outcast and felon as the representative of suffering humanity, he said to those who had succored and be friended him, "Come, ye blessed of my Father, in herit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world"! Of course, they disclaimed having done anything answering to this high award otherwise they would have shown themselves unwor-

To Francis Jackson are singularly applicable the descriptive lines of Sir Henry Wotton :-

" How happy is he born or taught, Who serveth not another's will; Whose armor is his honest thought, And simple truth his highest skill:

Whose passions not his masters are; Whose soul is still prepared for death; Not tied unto the world with care Of public fame or private breath: Who God doth late and early pray

More of His grace than goods to lend And walks with man, from day to day, As with a brother and a friend." And not less applicable are the lines of Whit-

"Such was our friend. Formed on the good old plan,

Such was our Friend. Formed on the good old plan, A true and brave and downright honest man! He blew no trumpet in the market-place, Nor in the church, with hypocritic face, Supplied with cant the lack of Christian grace: Loathing pretence, he did with cheerful will What others talked of while their hands were still! And while 'Lord, Lord!' the pious tyrants cried, Who, in the poor, their Master crucified, His daily prayer, far better understood. In acts than words, was simply power good.

In the prime of manhood, he took an active part in the municipal affairs of this city, and, to some extent, in public life; but, whether in the hall of legislation or forecast, great circumspection and rare good sense,

trait, because he did nothing impulsively, and had no self-seeking in view; yet he was always ready to reexamine the ground on which he stood, and if he saw that duty required him to advance, (for he never took a step backward,) he had no pride of consistency to deter him, but boldly went forward, rejoicing in pro-His personal integrity was of the highest order.

No one ever questioned his sincerity, or thought him capable of intimidation or faltering. He believed what he said, spoke with caution and deliberation, and proved his faith by his works. Economical in his habits on principle, he was liberal and unstinted in his hospitality, and munificent in the aggregate of his charities and contributions, especially in reference to the Anti-Slavery cause, to the promotion of which, the last twenty-six years of his life were particularly Other reformatory enterprises were also consecrated. liberally aided by him. An early teetotaller, he was a steadfast friend of the temperance cause, and maintained a consistent example of abstinence to the end. Regarding even the life of the criminal as sacred, and capital punishment as equally inexpedient and demoralizing, he gave his countenance and support to the movement for the abolition of the gallows in this Commonwealth, and in other parts of the country. In the cause of peace, in its most radical form, he took a growing interest; being deeply impressed by the moral sublimity of its doctrines and the martyr-heroism of its spirit. "At the first Woman's Rights Convention I attended many years ago," he wrote to a friend, Wendell Phillips said in the course of his speech, that 'the movement was the greatest reform of the Hence, there was no doubt in his mind, no cloud upon age.' I thought that an extravagant declaration. I his prospects; and he waited for "the inevitable hour" did not then believe it. It served, however, to call which should liberate his willing spirit, with rational my attention more earnestly to the subject. I soon and unfaltering trust, with philosophic serenity, with became convinced that the declaration of my highly cheerful readiness, with Christian assurance. To esteemed friend was true. I now believe that the quote his own pleasant words, in a private letter to a movement for woman's rights is the most important friend-"Heaven is all around us! So there is to be reform of the age, and still more important for the no separation between us. I am for both spheres, and ages to come. It includes man's rights in the truest all the spheres, 'however bounded.' In whatever sense, not only for this generation, but for all succeedsphere, we shall together sing that good old Methodist ing generations. I do not believe it possible for man to attain or enjoy his highest rights until woman gets hers. I do not see how it is possible to inaugurate a reform more world-wide or more just. I have always believed in the progress of the human race. In this reform I see the way opening, broad and beautiful, towards the summit of human progress; but both sexes must travel it abreast, or it will never be

reached." Such was the strength of his conviction, such his emphasis of expression; for it was his nature to be thorough and complete in whatever he undertook, and, having once put his hands to the plough, not to look back, but to cut his furrows beam deep, and sow his

In theology he was on the liberal side, thinking more of character than of creeds, and judging men by their lives rather than by their professions. As a lover of fair play, and abhorring all religious persecution, he nobly stood by Theodore Parker, when it was first resolved by a chosen few that he should have an opportunity to be heard in Boston, in spite of the procriptive efforts to prevent it. It was a struggle for religious freedom and independence against sectarian exclusiveness and dogmatism, and he could not be an indifferent spectator. It was the presentation of the

cross in a new shape, but it had for him no terrors. Prior to this, animated by the same noble spirit, he gave a warm and generous support to his honored of humanity!

In the veins of Mr. Jackson ran the best blood of seem to hear him saying,—"Award to me nothing Men," in Newton, raised in January, 1775, "who was a corporal in the company. contribute something to the stock of that ever-memorable day, he heard the signal guns quently participated in other battles, was captured.

> The love of liberty, therefore, seemed to be inborn in the person of our deceased friend. As soon as his attention was called to the subject of slavery, he be came an avowed Abolitionist, with his customary zeal and courage. In the month of October, 1835, the memorable mob of so-called "gentlemen of property and standing" furiously assailed a meeting of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, convened at 46 Washington street, and caused its dispersion. Though hazarding his personal safety and property by the act, (such was the phrenzy of the times,) Mr. Jackson promptly and openly invited the ladies to hold a meeting in these very parlors; to which invitation more than a hundred of them responded, (among whom was the distinguished writer, HARRIET MARTINEAU. of England,) and a thrilling occasion it proved. Grateful for such an overture in a crisis so perilous, the Rev. Samuel J. May, who was then the General Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, was requested by the ladies to communicate their appreciation of it in a letter to Mr. Jackson, which elic ited from the latter the following soul-stirring reply:

"In tendering the anti-slavery ladies the use of my dwelling house, Sir, I not only had in view their accommodation, but also, according to my humble measure, to recover and perpetuate the right of free discussion, which has been shamefully trampled on. A great principle has been assailed; one v lies at the very foundation of our republican in

tions.

"If a large majority of this community choose to turn a deaf ear to the wrongs which are inflicted upon their countrymen in other portions of the land—if they are content to turn away from the sight of oppression, and 'pass by on the other side '—so it must be. But when they undertake in any way to impair or annul my right to speak, write and publish upon any subject, and more especially upon enormities which are the common concern of every lover of his country and his kind, so it must not be—so it shall not be, if I, for one, can prevent it. Upon this great right, let us hold at all heaven. not be, if I, for one, can prevent it. Upon this great right, let us hold at all hazards. And should we, in right, let us nou at air nazards. And should we, in its exercise, be driven from public halls to private dwellings, one house at least shall be consecrated to its preservation. And if, in defence of this sacred privilege, which man did not give me, and shall not (if I can help it) take from me, this roof and these walls shall be levelled to the earth, let them fall, if they

shall be levelled to the earth, let them fall, if they must. They cannot erumble in a better cause. They will appear of very little value to me, after their owner shall have been whipt into silence.

"Mobs and gag-laws, and the other contrivances by which fraud or force would stifle inquiry, will not long work well in this community. They betray the essential rottenness of the cause they are meant to strengthen. These outrages are doing their work with the reflecting.

with the reflecting.

"Happily, one point seems already to be gaining universal assent, that slavery cannot long survive free discussion. Hence the efforts of the friends and apologists of slavery to break down this right. And hence the immense stake which the enemies of slave-

ry hold, in behalf of freedom and mankind, in its preservation. The contest is, therefore, substantially between Liberty and Slavery.

"As Slavery cannot exist with free discussion, so neither can Liberty breathe without it. Losing this, we, too, shall be no longer freemen indeed, but little, if at all, superior to the millions we now seek to emancinate.

nancipate. "With the highest respect, your friend, "Rev. S. J. May, Cor. Sec. Mass. A. S. Society Worthy to be printed in letters of gold, and handed

own with Magna Charta and the Declaration of In dependence to the latest poeterity! Worthy of Hamp den and Sydney, of Jay and Franklin, of Martin den and Sydney, of the Mayflower and Lex-ington, of the noblest patriots and the bravest beneington, of the noticest patricts and the oravest nemes of any age or country! Now, happily, so altered is the state of public sentiment on the subject of slavery, it is impossible for those who have since come on the stage of life to realize the moral granden and sublime, self-sacrificing spirit of an act like thisits immense service to the cause of freedom nent danger that attended it, (such was "the madness of the hour,") for the probability was that this consecrated dwelling would be levelled to the ground by a demonized mob, and its owner subjected to person al outrage. The whole country was in such an inflammatory state, at that time, that the uncomp ing advocate of emancipation, like an apostle of old. could speak of being "in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own countrymen, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils among false brethren." But that "reign of terror" has passed awaythe spirit of freedom is abroad in the land, with great majesty and power-and there is cheering evidence that the demonic slaveholding spirit which has so long and so brutally held sway will speedily be cast out, to the redemption of us all, and the joy of heav and earth.

As another illustration of his scrupulous regard to his conscientious convictions-Mr. Jackson resigned his commission as a Justice of the Peace, in a letter written July 4th, 1844, addressed to His Excellency George N. Briggs, in which, objecting to the Constitution of the United States as "containing provisions calculated and intended to foster, cherish, uphold and perpetuate slavery," he expressed his be lief that it would be morally wrong for him any longer to support it-adding, "I am not in this matter constituting myself a judge of others. I do not say that no honest man can take such an oath, and abide by it. I only say that I would not now deliberately take it; and that, having inconsiderately taken I can no longer suffer it to lie upon my soul. The purdens that the Constitution lays upon me, while it is held up by others, I shall endeavor to bear patiently, yet acting with reference to a higher law, and istinctly declaring that, while I retain my own liberty, I will be a party to no compact which helps to rob any other man of his."

Such personal integrity is, alas! rarely to be found n history. It breathes of that spirit which of old exclaimed, "Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye"; and of that kindred spirit which asked, "What fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? and what communion hath light with darkness? and what concord hath Christ with Belial?" Whether that step was really called for or not, all must admire the conscientiousness which prompted it.

So it was with our honored triend in all things.

Desiring neither conspicuity nor notoriety, he was, nevertheless, ever ready to "stand in the gap" when gap-men were wanting, and to brave all obloquy in the cause of unpopular truth. Like Niagara or Mount Washington, his character impresses us the more deeply, the more it is contemplated. Symmetrical, massive, grand, it challenges admiration, it excites wonder, it prompts to high aims, it is a model for im-

Farewell! truest of friends, safest of counsellors prayest of heroes, noblest of exemplars! Farewell! shelterer and defender of the hunted faitive slave, foe of oppression, lover of justice, friend

Farewell! veteran in years, crowned with the glories of a philanthropic life, and the honors of a spotess career!

Hail, ascended spirit, no longer held by the trammels of earth! Lead us onward and upward in the path of everlasting progress, and inspire us with thy unfaltering trust in the truth and the right, whatever may be the trial, or however heavy may be the cross

REMARKS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ

Let me, friends, add a word, however needless it may eem, to what Mr. Garrison has told us. Here lies the body of one of whom it may be justly said, he was the best fruit of New England institutions. If we had been set to choose a specimen of what the best New England ideas and training could do, there are few men we should have selected before him. Broad views, long foresight, tircless industry, great force, serene faith in principles, parent of constant effort to reduce them to practice-contempt of mere wealth, that led him in middle life to give up getting, and devote his whole strength to ideas and the welfare of the race: entirely unselfish, perfectly just; thrifty, that he might have to give-fearing not the face of mantolerant of other men's doubts and fears-tender and loving-are not these the traits that have given us the inheritance we value? None will deny they were

eminently his. My only hesitation in describing him is lest I be thought to flatter. What men have themselves seen, they believe; all further is set down to the blind partiality of friendship. Few have been privileged to know men like Francis Jackson. To such men, in fulness of years, there is no death. There seems no place for tears here. Our friend has only laid down this body, the worn tool God lent him, and passed on to nearer service and a higher sphere. He had fought good fight, and certainly finished his work here.

We have known him so long, looked up to him for so nany years, trusted his judgment, leaned on his friendship, counted on his strength so constantly, that, like the child losing a parent, we seem left without some wonted shelter under the high, cold heaven-something we nestled under is gone.

I said he was all that our institutions ought to breed -yes, having regard to his plans and purpose of life, e was one of the most thoroughly educated men l ever knew. All he professed and needed to know, he knew thoroughly. Though enjoying but scanty opportunities of education in early life, he was thorough dowered by patient training, carefully gathered information and most mature thought: he was in every sense a wise man. And wise men valued him. My friend, Mr. Garrison, has quoted Theodore Parker. All of you who knew Theodore Parker intimately, will recollect that when he wished to illustrate cool courage, indomitable perseverance, sound sense, rare practical ability, utter disinterestedness, and spotless in tegrity, he named Francis Jackson; and when in moments of difficulty he needed such qualities in a staunch friend, he summoned Francis Jackson to his

Every character has some pervading quality, key-note; our friend's, I think, was decision, serent self-reliance and perseverance. He was the kind of man you involuntarily called to mind when men spoke of "one, on God's side, being a majority." Such a one sufficed to outweigh masses, and outlive the opposi of long years. Francis Jackson's will did not seem & mere human will or purpose—it reminded you of some law or force of nature-like gravity or the weight of the globe-hopeless to resist it. I cannot describe it better than by quoting some sentences of John Forter's sketch of Howard-you will see how closely they

fit our friend :-"The energy of his determination was so The energy of his determinated on all you nate and of being habitual, it had been shown only for hort time on particular occasions, it would have aphort time on particular occasions, it would have aphort under the property of the careers of the c peared a vehement and an equability of manne terrupted, it had an equability of manne terrupted it a exceed the tone of a carbing

"The moment of finishing his plans in deliberation, and commencing them in action, was the same. I wonder what must have been the amount of that bribe in emolument or pleasure, that would have detained him a week after their final adjustment. The law which carries water down a declivity was not more unconquerable and invariable than the determination of his feelings towards the main object.

There was an inconnecivable severity of conviction, that he had one thing to do, and that he who would do some great thing in this short life, must apply himself to the work with such a concentration of his forces, as to idle spectators who live only to amuse themselves, looks like insanity."

as to ille spectators who live only to a muse themselves, looks like insanity."

"As his method referred everything he did and thought to the same end, and his exertion did not relax for a moment, he made the trial, so seldom made, what is the atmost effect which may be granted to the last possible efforts of a haman agent: and therefore what he did not accomplish, he might conclude to be placed beyond the sphere of mortal activity, and calmily leave to the immediate disposal of Omnipotence."

Add to this quality of decision his other trait,tireless activity, -and it explains his life. Indeed, he needs no words of ours; "his own right hand has carved his epitaph." As Mr. Garrison has told us, he withdrew long ago from office-stood outside of the political machine. But when History records the struggling birth of those changes and ideas, which make our epoch and city famous, whose name will she put before his? And God has graciously permitted him to see of the labor of his hands. These walls said to the wave that beat down all law and authority in Boston in 1835, "Thus far; no further." That word of rebuke was the first faint sighing of the tempest that now sweeps over the continent, "scourging before it the lazy elements, which had long stag nated into pestilence." Some men would say he flung away the honors of life. No; who has reaped so many? The roar of the streets, the petty inefficiency of mayors, never turned him one hair's breadth from his path, or balked him of his purpose. Brave, calm, tirelessly at work, he outlived Mayors and Governors,-the mere drift-wood of this Niagara,-and wrote his will on the Statute Books of States.

Three years ago, he brought me five thousand dollars, to be used in securing the rights of women. The only charge he laid on me was, to keep the name of the donor secret, until what has now happened, his death. Already that fund has essentially changed the Statute Book of the Empire Statealtered materially the laws of two other Commonwealths, and planted the seed of radical reform in the young sovereignty of Kansas. This unseen hand moved the lever which, afar off, lifts the burdens of one-half of the people of great States. And you all know how every man, friend or foe, confidently expected to see his calm brow on every platform which advocated a humane and an unpopular idea. I re-member, years ago, at the very first meeting ever held in this city to abolish the use of the whip in the navy, a timidly conservative merchant refused to attend, saying, " Why, I know whom I shall see there-

just Francis Jackson, of course, and his set." But he was not only a Reformer, nor wholly absorbed in what narrow men call useful. Our broad city avenue to Roxbury is half hid by noble trees, ecause, thirty years ago he, a member of the City Government, saw to it, unaided at first, that they were planted. And he found time to save for history a sketch of his native town-a volume the result of great labor, and which ranks among the best of our town histories.

Rarest of all, this pitiless toiler in constant work, this tremendous energy of purpose, was wholly unsavored with arrogance. He was eminently tolerant. It was not only that his perfect justice made allowance,-no, his ready sympathy helped to give fair, full weight to all that should excuse or make us patient with others, Indeed, his was that very, very rare mixture,-iron will and a woman's tenderness so seldom found in our race. Those who saw him only at work, little knew how keenly he felt, and

actual sacrifice of all common men love. How few have such an epitaph! We who knew him, when the army would remain patriotic and capable of vicwe read of Hampden resisting ship money, or Sidney going to the block, feel that we have walked and lived with their fellow. Scholars watched him, and thought of Plutarch. Narrow sectarians scrutinized him, and EXISTED ALREADY BEFORE HE TOOK THE FIELD. wondered how one lacking their shibboleth wore, so naturally, graces they only prayed for. Active, stanch friend, wise counsellor, liberal hand, serene worker like the stars, "without haste, without rest"; Let us thank God for the sight, for the example. He tried to use his powers honestly. His best praise is our following his example, and each fearlessly obeying his own conscience, and doing, with his might, whatever his hand finds to do for his fellow-man. Let us so do him honor. And as the great Englishman said of his friend, "There's none to make his place good et us go to the next best," so of thee, dear comrade and leader of many years, thy place is sacred forever to thy memory-we go to the next best, till God gives us to see thee once again, face to face.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent of the Massa-

chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, said :-I will occupy one moment on this occasion to read an extract from a letter written by our friend FRANCIS JACKSON, which I hold in my hand. Last winter, when he was so ill, he desired and purposed to resign the offices which he held, of Treasurer in one Anti-Slavery Society and President of the other. He felt that he must resign those offices, for his strength was not sufficient to warrant his retaining them. This letter was written by him, communicating that purpose. It is unnecessary to say, that the urgent entreaties of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society induced him to consent to remain the President of that Society, and he did retain that office, with the pledge that the active duties should be discharged by others; the other office he gave up, and he also resigned the office of Treasurer of the Vigilance Committee. But in regard to fugitive slaves, he says-

part of those present, the company separated, and the betrayal, under the deceitful guise of patriotic sacri- Review March," with a fine portrait of the General

their Turnhalle, Tuesday evening, November 12th, resolutions were adopted, of which the following are a translation. They give vigorous expression to the sion of Fremont's recall, we assure him, in addition, free, enlightened sentiment of our German population, of our sympathy and recognition for the especial rea-both here and elsewhere, in relation to the war in gen-son that, by his behavior towards our fellow-countryeral, and the last, most disgraceful feature of it in par- men and other adopted citizens, he has revealed a ticular. Our readers cannot fail to find them interest- capacity, not everywhere to be found, of recognizing ing:-

RESOLUTIONS.

1. We reject, as narrow and pernicious, the doctrine of the Republic, to attain their full value. that in time of war the Government ought to be spared public criticism or opposition. It need never fear this structed to transmit a copy of the foregoing resoluits violations of duty, is to approve and encourage them.
When the People must sacrifice not only their treasure but their blood also, it is all the more incumbent upon them to see that both are not wasted; and they should the more zealously maintain their rights in the midst of war, the more likely war is, per se, to induce the Government to believe itself the independent Lord and Master, instead of the responsible Servant and Guide, of the People. Public criticism by speaking and writing, in popular gatherings as well as through the press, ought in war as in peace, everywhere to the press, ought, in war as in peace, everywhere to exercise free judgment, except where extreme peril it is in the latter, they deserve the hearty condemnahas temporarily clothed the Government with dicta-torial power, or made necessary the suspension of con-stitutional rights by a proclamation of martial law. But when the Government, in open violation of the Constitution, by forcible measures menaces the free-depend of the press in order to suppress the consequences has temporarily clothed the Government with dictaeach one his voice and calling to mind the fact, that the People, and not the Government, are and remain

the highest and the final tribunal of the Republic. 2. We reject, as foolish and unworthy, all homage rendered to a public man as the tribute of a thoughtless admiration, or even as the expression of unmanly devotion for his rank. We entertain sympathy for, and espouse the party of, those only in whom we see the right persecuted, and whom we can recognize as worthy supporters of a noble cause.

3. In the sense of these principles, we take open sides with General Fremont against the Administration at Washington and its abettors, while we condemn the whole proceedings which were crowned by his removal, as thoroughly unmanly, iniquitous, shameful and pernicious.

4. We recognize in General Fremont not merely the noble character and pure patriot, but also the energetic and courageous supporter of the only true policy which should be employed in this war against the most unjust and reckless of all rebellions. Whereas we see in his removal only a ruinous, ill-boding triumph of that irresolute feebleness and reactionary mania for compromise which are responsible for all our disasters hitherto, and which alone have made the Rebellion formidable, and encouraged it more than the consciousness of its own strength ever could. 5. The insidious, passionate and unjust proceedings against Fremont do but agree with the spirit and in-

erest of those to whom by his removal the weightiest service is rendered, to wit, the rebel slaveholders. They violate every consideration of personal honor, of official discretion, of impartial justice and the public weal. While it was made the patriotic duty of the press to avoid every publication that might injure the army and benefit the enemy, the Commanding General of a State in the extreme of danger was publicly pursued with every conceivable kind of official chicanery, intrigue, treachery, and accusation, whose disastrous effects were paralyzed only by the personal character and self-denial of the victim, and surely not by the intent or merit of his persecutors. They seem, in the consciousness of their inability to bring any adequate charges against him, to have as ellow from four time. Those who saw this being any adequate charges against him, to have by a twenty the first and the while he with a cross and tender of the bord. If not only served the measure of the bord of the total property and the property of the part of of t wished to force him to resign by vexations, hindrances, tory, then in this very trust lies the most brilliant vin- To the Congress of the United States: dication of the censured General. All the grounds which could be employed as pretexts for his removal

bellion by extirpating its root. sension, paralyzes true patriotism, encourages bad passions, and manifests a continuance of that destructive policy which treats the country's enemies with forbearance, and its best friends with asperity. It is our firm conviction, that the Rebellion can only then be suppressed, the Union only then restored, and the "I cannot withhold my aid from fugitive slaves, who for the last twelve or fifteen years have had much of my time and assistance. I cannot deay them, while I have any strength left. They and the millions they have left are my system of Theology, my Religion, my Atonement. I have helped to enslave them—my father helped; unknowingly, it may be, nevertheless, helped. I believe in this kind of Atonement; my reason accepts no other. I believe the slaves are God's chosen people."

"I cannot withhold my aid from fugitive slaves, when such relentless energy as was internal dangers, when such relentless energy as was expressed in the proclamation of Fremont, and especially as made good in the action of General Lane, conducts a war whose means and end are made the abolition of slavery. If 500,000 men and 500,000,000 done and 5 The services here closed, and, after many a lingering look at the placid features of the deceased, on the

midable war would be nothing else than the most being one of the series of translations, for the plano, by Brinley Richards; and "General Scott's Grand

or agitation. It was the calmness of an intensity kept uniform by the nature of the human mind forbidding it to be more, and by the character of the individual forbidding it to be less."

At a meeting of the "friends of Fremontlike energy," called by the Germans of this city, and held at their Torontelland of the Republic, would thus indicate that they had become weak enough and corrupt enough to see it buried.

rights and merits without prejudice and without regard to descent, and of allowing them, in the interest

criticism, when it does its duty; but to be silent about tions to General Fremont in the name of this assem-

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

It is more than unjust on the part of a portion of of its own mistakes in the right of challenged criticism, the citizens should let no opportunity pass of lifting are both false and stupid.

While this rebellion was imminent months before the fall of Sumter, it was plain to see why the abolitionist should be held responsible, by some who knew better, for the loss of Southern debts. To find the shortest path to the pocket of the indebted secessionist and conspirator, it was thought necessary to stifle the convictions of honest men, and inflict a blow upon free speech. This was a sacrifice on the altar of proslavery, the wrath of which was to be appeased. why, at this time, when not only this immense debt, but millions of the national property, and other millions owned at the North, and invested in the South, have all gone by the board-and while war as terrible as ever existed has become a stubborn fact-it is difficult to see what is to be gained by trying to make this imaginary issue. Certainly, there can be no motive for it, except it be to disturb the unanimity of

the North, and thus prolong the war. It would be useless to indulge in feelings of vindictiveness to this class of writers. It would be wrong to doubt their patriotism. Their interests and hopes are common to us all. They have played their part in former times. They have worked as unselfishly as others, for the growth and prosperity of the country, and, like other men with strength of will and purpose, what were once ideas pertinent to the issues of their time, are now prejudices which they have not yet been able to throw off. These men have done their best to reconcile freedom and slavery, and they have made the mistake to suppose that a union of States, resting on such a basis, could ever be made permanent. The disturbance of their power and respectability, from any cause, they could ill brook. To sever the close friendship between Northern and Southern politics was a severe blow; and when new emergencies required their removal, it was but natural that somebody should be blamed for their reverses. And what less formidable for this purpose than the poor unhonored abolitionist?

Now, what has this abolitionist ever done? Why, simply what every votary of science does. Not to create facts, but to expose them to view. Slavery was a fact, and an appalling one. The abolitionist has pointed it out, and explained, in befitting terms,

TO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF.

The undersigned, citizens of

, respectfully submit -That as the present formidable rebellion against the The fact, however, that his recall was delayed till he General Government manifestly finds its root and was confronting the enemy at Springfield, justifies nourishment in the system of chattel slavery at the every suspicion and reproach which the procedure South; as the leading conspirators are slaveholders, against him may excite. This unexampled procedure, who constitute an oligarchy avowedly hostile to all which rests on charges partly unimportant, partly free institutions; and as, in the nature of things, no would tell us to spare our words, saying he had only proved false, partly yet to be investigated, seems the solid peace can be maintained while the cause of this more revolting when compared with that in the case treasonable revolt is permitted to exist; your honorof other military leaders. With what conscience able body is urgently implored to lose no time in could they remove the organizer of the army of Misenacting, under the war power, the total abolition of souri, who spared General Patterson and deprived of slavery throughout the country — liberating uncondi-a court-martial the authors of the defeats at Vienna, tionally the slaves of all who are rebels, and, while at Great Bethel, at Manassas, and at Edward's Ferry? not recognizing the right of property in man, allowing Few Generals of the army would be sure of their for the emancipated slaves of such as are loyal to the positions or perhaps their heads, if the procedure government a fair pecuniary award, in order to fatowards Fremont were adopted as the measure of incilitate an amicable adjustment of difficulties; and flexibility in the treatment of the military leaders. thus to bring the war to a speedy and beneficent ter-From the experience we have had, we must conclude mination, and indissolubly to unite all sections and that Fremont would long since have been shot, had all interests of the country upon the enduring basis he commanded at Harper's Ferry, Bull Run or Ball's of universal freedom.

Bluff; while, as things are, no fault or no culprit is to be found in the official world. But it seems that the yardstick for the measurement of faults, as of merits, Hon. John P. Hale for a "Narrative and final Report is applicable only to a man's position on the slavery question, and that he is regarded as the most incanear the 47th and 49th Parallels of North Latitude, pable and culpable General who betrays the greatest from St. Paul to Puget Sound. By Isaac I. Stevens, ability and the best intention to put an end to the re- Governor of Washington Territory." This volume, emanating from the War Department, while the traitor 6. If the removal of Fremont must be called a dis. Floyd was still at its head, contains, besides the Gengrace, it is at the same time a new peril, to the Re- eral Reports, Botanical and Zoological Beports, Appublic, since it destroys faith in justice, invokes disand, with its maps, colored lithographs, and tables,

forms a most interesting and valuable work. From Ticknor and Fields we have received the "Record of an Obscure Man," but must defer a

mortal remains were taken to Newton for burial. fice. A reople that should neither have the will nor as a frontispiece, music composed by Stephen Glover.

The following extract from a letter which I have

"I must tell you frankly that my views are changed materially on the subject of slavery since this rebellion has broken out. Before, as you perhaps knew, I was not an 'Abolitionist'; I did not believe in the 'irrepressible' conflict.' I was an ultra Unionist, and believe I should have preferred slavery in all the Territories to a dissolution of the Union. I now know that the institution has once threatened our liberties, culminated in rebellion, and must cost much blood and treasure to put it down. No reasonable man can assign any other cause for our troubles, and that blood and trensure to put it down. No reasonable man can assign any other cause for our troubles, and that admitted, there is but one thing left for us to do; nor should we hesitate. The history of our nation should record, that, with this rebellion did the cause—SLAVERY. The same cause will always produce the same effects, and it is certainly good logic to say, that if we fail to eradicate the cause, the effects will again, sooner or later, reappear. I believe with you, that that is inevitable, and it were cowardly and unjust in us to entail upon our posterity such a curse. As you say, the rebels have forfeited all rights under the Constitution."

Thank God for the retributive Providence that is thus making Abolitionists! The traitors and rebels are a legitimate crop of slavery, and when the North shall be ruled by them, civilization will go down, and barbarism prevail. But the people will yet drive a reluctant pro-slavery government to strike for liberty and the rights of man, in order to save itself. What imbecility to protect the plantations of rebels with one hand, and to fight them with the other—and the fighting being done, apparently, with the left hand! But it is encouraging that the people almost unanimously condemn such folly, and sigh for an administration that is as earnest for the "Union" as the traitors are for the "Confederacy."

Fremont that does not condemn the act, and conjec-

this hour received: " If the Government does not sat-

Cabinet is a fact known and read of all men. But God's Providence is pledged to protect this nation till it let the oppressed go free; and the people are fast coming up to work with it. The less earnest the Cab-

ple, and in the government at last.

Francis Jackson, a well-known citizen of Boston, died in that city on Thursday morning. His death was sudden, at last, from an attack of acute disease, though he has been an invalid for several years. Mr.

as he was unassuming —N. Y. Tribune.

DEATH of Francis Jackson, Esq. which took place at his residence in Holls street, on Thrusday morning at the death of Francis Jackson, Esq. which took place at his residence in Holls street, on Thrusday morning at the was born in Newton, March 7th, 1789, and, was, consequently, in the 73d year of his age. The was born in Newton, March 7th, 1789, and, was, consequently, in the 73d year of his age. The was born in Newton, March 7th, 1789, and, was, consequently, in the 73d year of his age. The was born in Newton, March 7th, 1789, and, was, consequently, in the 73d year of his age. The was for many year spreaded in the cause of the enslaved millions in our land, and has sever since been comparatory and beneficent enterprises. A man of emine in the execution of his purposes, and consequently in the execution of his purposes, and consequently in the execution of his purposes, and consequently in the execution of the purposes, and consequently in the execution of his purposes, and consequently in the execution of his purposes, and consequently in the propose, and consequently in the execution of his purposes, and consequently in the execution of his purposes, and consequently for those whose industry and secret the American A. S. Society; but, though deeply one of the fact of the American A. S. Society; but, though deeply could be a secret of the American A. S. Society; but, though deeply consequently of the substant of the fact of the American A. S. Society; but, though deeply one of the fact of the American A. S. Society; but, though deeply one of the fact of the American A. S. Society; but, though deeply one of the fact of the American A. S. Society; but, though deeply one of the fact of the American A. S. Society; but, though deeply one of the fact of the American A. S. Society; but, though deeply one of the fact of the American A. S. Society; but, though deeply one of the fact of the American A. S. Society; but, though deeply one of the fact of the American A. S. Society; bu

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN. Francis Jackson, Esq., one of the earliest and most prominent abolitionists of the country, died in this city yesterday mornir g, after a long illness. His zeal and devotion to the Anti-Slavery cause, are widely known. He was a gentleman of great intelligence, and was much esteemed for his benevolence and probity.—

Transcript, 15th inst.

"THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED." The New

ENCOURAGING TESTIMONY FROM CAMP

LIFE.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

"The Union must at all hazards be preserved." At this allusion to slavery, the cheering on all sides was terrific, the men rising to wave their hats, and the ladies to wave their handkerchiefs."

In the course of his speech, Mr. Bancroft added :-The following extract from a letter which I have lately received from a young friend, and a Captain of a company of volunteers, now encamped near Washington, is one of many encouraging proofs that Slavery itself is now most effectually converting intelligent soldiers to Abolitionism. If you think the extract worthy of a place in the Liberator, please insert it.

I had inquired of my friend, in a private letter, what he thought the effect of the war would be on Slavery, and he answered:—

"I must tell you frankly that my views are changed materially on the subject of slavery since this rebellion has broken out. Before, as you perhaps knew, I was not an 'Abolitionist'; I did not understand turning a soldier of the United States into a constable to keep the peace on the plantations of the Secessionists. (Enthusiastic and prolonged applause. 'Give it to them.') It is not the part of a travel man to make himself a police officer of that sort. (Cheers.) It is not the part of a round man of honor. It is not consistent with the duty of a commanding officer in the service of the people of the United States into a constable to keep the peace on the plantations of the Secessionists. (Enthusiastic and prolonged applause. 'Give it to them.') It is not the part of a brave man to make himself a police officer of that sort. (Cheers.) It is not the part of a round man of honor. It is not consistent with the duty of a commanding officer in the service of the people of the United States into a constable to except with the plantations of the Secessionists. (Enthusiastic and prolonged applause. 'Give it to them.') It is not the part of a brave man to make himself a police officer of that sort. (Cheers.) It is not the part of a round man of honor. It is not consistent with the duty of a commanding officer in the service of the people of the United States. (Cheers.) We send the army into the South to maintain the Union, to restore the validity of the Constitution. If any one presents claims under the Constitution, let him begin by pl

ARREST OF THE CONFEDERATE AMBAS-SADORS, MASON AND SLIDELL!

SADORS, MASON AND SLIDELL!

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 15. The U. S. steamer San Jacinto has arrived from the coast of Africa via West India, where she has been cruising six weeks. Old Point was electrified by the tidings that she has now on board Messrs. Mason and Slidell, who were going abroad as Ministers of the Southern Confederacy to England and France.

They were taken from an English steamer in the channel of Bahamas.

Commodore Wilkes reported the news at head-quarters in person, and will forward his dispatches to Washington to night.

Washington to-night.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16. The name of the British vossel is unascertained. All the private papers, documents and instructions of Slidell and Mason were seized. Their families were allowed to proceed. The Captain delivered them up under protest. This is the substance of the reports by passengers.

Capt. Wilkes was sent to the coast of Africa especial-Capt. Wilkes was sent to the coast of Africa especially to bring home the San Jacinto, and it was only when he arrived at the West Indies that he heard of the escape of Messrs. Slidell and Mason. Therefore his arrest of them could not have been pursuant to orders. Capt. Wilkes acted in accordance with the principle of international law. He tendered to the ladies accompanying the Slidell and Mason party a passage in his ship and the use of the cabin, with all the delicacies and attentions they might require, but they declined his gallant and considerate attention.

The visit of Mason because Roston calls to mind an

The visit of Mr. Mason to Boston calls to mind an I have yet heard no man speak of the removal of Fremont that does not condemn the act, and conjecture the cause to be, envy and jealousy. The letter-Fremont that does not condemn the act, and conjecture the cause to be, enry and jealousy. The letterwriter just quoted from says, "It looks to me as if some one was envious of him, and wished to place him where he cannot interfere with his ambitious mbassador, sir." The words were nearer prophetic mbassador, sir." aims."

Amother friend—and he a distinguished one, who speaks for many of the influential—says, in a letter this hope received. "If the Company of the influential is a letter the walls of Fort Warren.

The reported arrest of Slidell and Mason created a isfy the people that the removal of Fremont, just when it was done, was eminently right and proper, it will lose, beyond recovery, the public confidence."

Alas! that that "confidence" is so nearly gone already! That there is no enthusiasm anywhere for the Cabinet is a fact known and read of all men. But

"GREAT EXPECTATIONS." The Richmond Exam-

coming up to work with it. The less earnest the Cabinet appears, the more do the people rouse themselves to demand activity against the cause of the murderous rebellion. Their subserviency to the Slave Power may, therefore, be overruled for good.

"God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform."

Let us all hope, then, in Providence and in the people, and in the government at last.

Let us all hope, then, in Providence and in the people, and in the government at last. ple, and in the government at last.

But, in a crisis like this, what need of great menmorally and religiously great men, especially to lead, instead of inferior men to be driven! But the Hour is not yet. The Man will come with the Hour—or the Men. God reigns!

W. H. F.

Francis Jackson, a well-known citizen of Boston, died in that city on Thursday morning. His death

Every line of this is good.

The Leavenworth correspondent of the New York Times says—"Ever since the commencement of this war, the moveable property of Missouri has been taking unto itself legs. One gentleman has kept the record of the fugitives who had passed through his town since last May, and it reached over 150. Over 200 have been recorded at Leavenworth. Some 400 are now at Leavenee, a number at Atchison, and in the counties of Linn and Bourbon, south-eastern Kanssas, there cannot be less than 400 more. Of these latter, 150 are a new instalment, sent from his camp to Gen. Lane, and gathered during the march from Kansas City to join the column of Sige in pursuit of Price. It is true that where the Kansas men march, slavery disappears, as Gen. Lane in the United States Senate declared it would. The 150 contrabands spoken of were all provided with teams, bedding and provisions, which their late masters having left, they appropriated."

"The Union Must be Preserved." The New York Evening Post, speaking of the great meeting on Thursday night for the benefit of the loyal inhabitants of the Hatteras banks, says?—

"One of the striking incidents of the evening was when Mr. Bancroft read the original letter of General Jackson, transmitting the closing part of his famous proclamation to the revising hands of Mr. Livingston. One night, in the watches of the night, as he sat alone, said Mr. Bancroft, 'he finished that proclamation, and as he sent it to Livingston, he accompanied it with these words, written with his own hands—the copy I now read was from the original letter, for the authenticity of which I can vouch.—

"Dean Sir,—I submit the basis and conclusion of the proclamation for your amendment and revision. Let it receive your best effort of language to strike at the heart and to speak to the feeling of my deluded countrymen of South Carolina. The Union must be preserved, without blood, if this be possible; but it must be preserved at all hazards, and at any price.

Part In The Rear. According to the Little Rock (Arkansas) Democrad, quoted by the St. Louis Rock (Arkansas) Democrad, quoted by the St. Louis Republican, the rebels have been caught in their own spring. It seems that the Indians in the Southwest are not unanimous in joining the rebellion, but that the Creeks absolutely refuse to have their loyalty transferred. One of their chiefs is reported by the rebel nown than and the rock absolutely refuse to have their loyalty transferred. One of their chiefs is reported by the rebel nown that the Indians in the Southwest are not unanimous in joining the rebellion, due to war and the Indians in the Southwest are not unanimous in joining the rebellion, the Events are not unanimous in joining the rebellion, the Events are not unanimous in joining the rebel lave are not unanimous in joining the rebellion, the Events are not unanimous in joining the rebellion, the Events are not unanimous in joining the rebellion, the Events are not unanimous in

ceive your best effort of language to strike at the heart and to speak to the feelings of my deluded countrymen of South (Carolina. The Union must be preserved at his bed possible; but it must be preserved at all hazards, and at any price.

Yours, with high regard,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Dec. 4, 1832—11 o'clock P. M."

ANDREW JACKSON.

Dec. 4, 1832—11 o'clock P. M."

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Memphis Argus of the dishard control of the hast a dispatch dated Chestertown, 14th, which says that the Federal forces have possession of Pinckney Island, and have seized all the able-bodied men on the plantations and placed them on board the fleet. Others were fleeing. They had made no attempt to effect a lodgment on the main land.

The Memphis papers express great alarm at our preparations for an expedition down the Mississippi, and demand that the entire reserves of the country shall be brought to bear against it.

THE SLAVE PIRATE. The conviction of Captain Gordon of the ship Eric, of piracy, for being in the slave trade, is said to be the first capital conviction for that offence ever obtained in this country. The penalty is death; and as there is no escape but through a pardon by the President, which cannot be had, Gordon will undoubtedly be hanged for slave trading. This will mark an era.

This will mark an era.

A gentleman in Southern Illinois has raised about one thousand acres of cotton the past season. It is a very good crop, and preparations are being made to plant about ten thousand acres next year. The gentleman who raised it is a Louisianian; and other Southern refugees in Southern Illinois will probably devote their attention next year to the cultivation of their favorite staple.

Senator Wilson addresses to the Boston Journal an explicit denial of the story which has been circulated, that he has a Government contract for one million pairs of shoes, by which he is to realize the sum of a quarter of a million of dollars. "This story," he says, "in all its parts, and in every form, is utterly false; and the persons originating it knew it to be a talse and wicked slander."

The Government saw fit to rebuke Gen. Fremout for his proclamation confiscating the slaves of rebels. Well, the Administration has instructed the commander of the land forces taken South by the great Naval Expedition to arm the slaves against their masters, if he shall find that measure expedient. Arms and uniforms were furnished for that purpose. If the Government is right in this step—and we be the control of the contro lieve it is—it was wrong in censuring Fremont. It must either drive slavery to the wall, or slavery will drive the Government there.—Honesdale Democrat.

"Perley" closes one of his letters from Washington to the Boston Journal with this sentence—"A few doses of Fremont's proclamations would prove fatal, and scatter the people to their homes and peculiar institutions." So think the people generally.

Seven negroes, belonging to the estate of the late John A. Washington, fled from one of his plantations beyond Occoquan, and were brought into Fort Lyon, whence they were sent to Washington. Gen. Sherman has seized two million dollars

worth of cotton in the vicinity of Beaufort, S. C. Numbers of citizens there have professed loyalty to the Government, and were soliciting arms with which to organize and protect themselves against the rebels. It is said that four thousand seven hundred and thirty-five applicants for administration

State Inebriate Asylum are on file, coming from all States of the Union, from all classes of men, and some of them from foreign countries. It is stated that the government has now a volunteer force of 480,000 men in the field—lacking but 20,000 of the number authorized by Congress.

As far as heard from, Davis and Stephens have received a unanimous vote for President and Vice President of the Southern Confederacy. Their term is for six years.

OHIO ELECTION. The majority for Mr. Todd, the Union candidate for Governor at the late election in Ohio, was fifty-five thousand.

FRATERNITY LECTURES.

FOURTH SERIES. The public of Boston and vicinity are respectfully inrmed that the FOURTH SERIES of FRATERNITY LEC-TURES continue weekly at TREMONT TEMPLE.

The lecture on Tuesday Evening, Nov. 26, will be by HENRY WARD BEECHER. To be followed on successive TUESDAY EVENINGS by

ectures from the following gentlemen :-December 3-FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

" 10-DANIEL S. DICKINSON. 17-EDWIN H. CHAPIN. . 24-EZRA H. HEYWOOD.

31-WILLIAM S. STUDLEY. January 7-WENDELL PHILLIPS. Doors to be opened at 6 1-2 o'clock. Lectures to com-

ence at 7 1-2 o'clock, precisely. A. T. FOSS, an Agent of the American Anti-Slave Society, will speak in

Portland, Maine, Sunday, Nov. 24 Hallowell, Monday, Skowhegan, Wednesday, " 27. Cornville, Friday, 44 29. Sunday, Dec. 1. Athens,

TERMS REDUCED, A T the Round Hill Water-Cure in Northampton, Mass.,
A to \$7 and \$10 per week. Open Summer and Winter.
DR. HALSFED'S success in the treatment of Woman's
diseases is well known. The cure is speedy and reliable.
Those brought on beds, even, are soon emabled to walk.
Over four hundred cases of spinal diseases, paralysis and
loss of the use of limbs have been restored; and numerous cures have been made of various stubborn difficulties
which had lingered without help for years. For the success in treating more ordinary complaints, and the great
favor given the Turkish Chomical and other Baths, see circular sent gratis.

Needing a little change, and desirous to confer as well
as to receive benefit, Dr. H. will make a few professional
visits, travelling expenses being paid, without charge.

Northampton, Oct. 30.

Woman's Rights under the Law.

HREE Lectures delivered in Boston, January, 1861, by Mrs. C. H. Dall.

I. The Oriental Estimate and the French Law.

II. The English Common Law.

III. The United States Law, and some Thoughts on Hu-An Rights.

16mo., cloth, 63 cts.
Published by

WALKER, WISE & C
245 Washington street, B WALKER, WISE & CO.,

Woman's Right to Labor, 63 cts.

Practical Illustrations of the same, 63 cts.

Historical Pictures Retouched, \$1.00.

All of which are sent free by mail on receipt of the price.

Dot. 25—315.

Diseases of Women and Children.

WM. SYMINGTON BROWN, M. D., and MRS. MARGARET B. BROWN, Accoucheuse, AVE opened an cfine at 274 Washington Street,
Boston, and will devote special attention to the
treatment of the above diseases.
Office Hours, from 10, A. N., to 4, P. R.
Boston, Oct. 4, 1861.

THE most able and brilliant book, called forth by the

present struggle, is THE REJECTED STONE:

Or, Insurrection vs. Resurrection in America. By a Native of Virginia. 12mo., flexible covers—50 ets.
Published, and sent free by mail, on receipt of the price,
by
WALKER, WISE & CO.,
Oct. 25—3tis
245 Washington street, Boston.

The Life and Letters of

CAPTAIN JOHN BROWN.

WHO was Executed at Charlestown, Virginia, December 2, 1859, for an Armed Attack upon American Slavery: with Notices of some of his Confederates. Edited by Richand D. Wgsm.—This very valuable and interesting work, which has met with a most favorable reception and ready sale in England, has been carefully prepared by one of the most intelligent and experienced friends of America in the old world. For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office in Boston, 221 Washington street, Room No. 6. Also in New York, at No. 5 Beckman street; and in Philadelphia, at No. 106 North Tenth street. Price, One Dollar

Boctry.

For the Liberator. PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

Our fathers set dark Slavery's root In Satan's Compromise; To-day we pluck the ripened fruit

Of blood, and theft, and lies.

Now let us dig, and never cease, Till falls this Upas tree ; Then plant the olive-bough of Peace, Whose fruit is Liberty. HITCHINGS

THE TWO WATCHWORDS.

A cry from the South,-" Secession," sedition Scream of a Fury to startle the night, Ruthless contention, and reckless ambit Hatred of rule, and destruction of right; Tyrannous pride, and lust of oppression, Wicked defiance of reason and law,— This, O false Southerner, this is "Sec Vilest of treasons the world ever my !

A voice from the North .- long suffering in sadness, The grief of an angel to darken the day; rebuking the popular madne Slowly determined that hydra to slay! Order, and peace, and social comm Law had in honor, obedience to rule; This is the Northerner's watchword of "Union," Noblest of lessons in loyalty's school!

Which of these twain should an Englishman favor, Cosmos or chaos, the right or the wrong,-Slavery's curse, O fowl of ill savor, Or blessed Freedom, that bird of sweet song? Which of these twain will Providence, guiding, Lead to the haven of national might? Joy to thee, Northerner, justly confiding! Woe to thee Southerner, ruin'd outright! Albury, (Eng.)

SOUTHERN TREASON.

[Another American ballad by Mr. Tupper.] Like Jezebel's face at her casement, Strangely dismay'd and perplext, The world looks forth with amazement Marvelling what's to come next : The world looks round her in wonder For beauty and strength destroy'd, And statecraft quite made void !

Alas, for America's glory ! Ichabod, vanisht outright, And all her magnificent story Told as a dream of the night: Sadden'd in Hades to know, That what they had built for all ages,

And wee, for the shame and the pity City should fight against city. Alas, for this libel on freedom-Patriots-gone to the bad, Citizen Arabs of Edom, Slave-drivers, liberty-mad !

How sadly, through sons so degraded, Even your glories look faded, Washington, Franklin, and Penn! Popular government slander'd, Mid the deep scorn of the world, Liberty's star-crowded standard Foul'd by black treason, and furl'd! Southerners! shame on such treason! Shame on your folly and guilt !

Woe for this war of unreason ! Woe for the brothers-blood spilt ! Curse on such monsters unfilial, Tearing their mother to shreds; Curse on those children of Belial. Curse on their parricide heads ! MARTIN F. TUPPER.

THE QUIET SLUMBER. Lay him gently to his rest-Fold his pale hands on his breast;

From his brow—
Oh! how cold and marble fair— Softly part the tangled hair; Look upon him now ! As a weary child he lies, With the quiet, dre O'er which the lashes darkly sweep nd on his lip the quiet sm The soul's adieu to earthly strife, And on his face the deep repose We never saw in life. Peaceful be his rest, and deep :

Let him sleep !

No tears for him he needs them not : Along life's drear and toilsome road Firmly his manly footsteps trode, Striving to bear his weary lot, With such a pride upon his brow With such a pain within his heart. The firmness of the manly will Veiling the secret smart. Oh ! it is well the strife is o'er. That thus so peacefully he lie Unbeeding now the bitter words. The cold, unpitying eyes. Fold his mantle o'er his breast-Peaceful be his sleep and blest;

No sigh to breathe above his bier. No tear to stain the marble brow ; Only with tender pitying love, Only with faith that looks above, We gaze upon him now. No thought of toil and suffering past-But joy to think the task is done, heavy cross at last laid down, The crown of glory won. Oh! bear him gently to his rest-Oh ! gently heap the flowery sod, And leave his body to the dust, His spirit to his God.

From the Salem Gazette. ON THE COMPLETION OF THE PACIFIC TEL.

EGRAPH. Swift to the western bounds of this wide land Swifter than light th' Electric Message flies; The continent is in a moment spanned, And farthest West to farthest East replies. While War asunder drives the nearest States, And doth to them all intercourse deny, Science new bonds of union still creates, And the most distant brings forever nigh ! I hail this omen for our country's cause ; For it the stars do in their courses fight ! In vain men strive against th' eternal laws Of Peace and Liberty and social Right; Rebel against the light, and hope to stay The dawn on earth of Freedom's perfect day.

OCTOBER DAYS. Yet one smile more, departing, distant sun, One mellow smile through the soft vapory air, Ere, o'er the frozen earth the loud winds run, Or snows are sifted o'er the meadows bare. One smile on the brown hills and naked trees. And the blue gentian flower, that, in the breeze, Nods lonely, of the beauteous race the last. Yet a few sunny days, in which the bee Shall murmur by the hedge that skirts the way. The cricket chirp upon the rus et lea, And men delight to linger in thy way Yet one rich smile, and we will try to bear The piercing winter frost, and winds, and darkened air;

The Liberator.

AN ARTFUL DODGE.

In October of this year, a bulky octavo volume was published by the American Board of Commis sioners for Foreign Missions-prepared by Rev. Dr. Rufus Anderson, its Senior Secretary—entitled, "A Memorial Volume of the first Fifty Years of the American Board." It purported to give a sketch of the Board's history and operations for that period, and great praise was bestowed upon it by the "religious" periodical press.

The Congregationalist slightly qualified its praise by regretting "that the relations of the missionary churches to slavery have not been stated as freely as those which they sustain to caste and polygamy.

printed in the Liberator of October 14th,) I pointed out that the relations of the Board's mission churches to slavery, instead of being merely imperfectly stated, in at all: and that the transactions thus omitted, instead of being small or trivial, (and thus necessarily or justifiably passed over in a sketch covering half a cengiven rise to numerous and urgent remonstrances on the part of its members and patrons-had occupied commenced in 1817, and carried on ever since, or of maintaining it at the expense of truth and justice, by

The article in question proceeded to show, not only that the Prudential Committee had adopted, and persisted in, the latter of these alternatives, but that the Senior Secretary, in his "Memorial Volume," had grantly violating the truth. followed the same line of policy; not only omitting material and important portions of the history which he pretended to sketch, but making gross misstatements in regard to other parts of that history.

The Congregationalist of the 8th inst. anno that "this oversight" [so the editor has the hardihood to call the entire suppression of one great department of the history in question] "has been rectified in the fourth edition of the work"; and page 303 is referred to as containing this rectification. On turning to the page, the whole of the pretended rectification is found to be the addition of the following passage:-

"The relation of the mission churches to slavery, where that has existed, has been the same as that su tained to caste, polygamy, and other evils and sins. The qualification required for admission to the ordinances of the gospel has been common to all the churches in the missions, and also to the churches in this country supporting them, namely, a credible pro-fession of faith in Christ, in the judgment of those whose duty it is to act in the case. With that prin-ciple, the Board, not being an ecclesiastical body, has had no power to interfere. The churches among the Cherokees and Choctaws, acting on that principle. Cherokees and Choctaws, acting on that principle, have admitted holders of slaves to their. communion; but the statistics show that this class of church-members has been decreasing for some years."—Mem. Vol.

This is the whole of the addition which the Con onalist represents as having "rectified" the book, in regard to the forty years' complicity of the This is the thing which the Prudential Committee substance of the book. But it has been thought need- have constantly refused to require. the preceding editions, just as a fashionable lady is show to be their duty. made to seem different by the application of rouge, or As long ago as 1845, they declared, by an unani him precisely where to look. Now, in the fourth editian principle demand should be hastened."

Slavery is now as conspicuous in the Index as the source was "to dissolve his connection." we read in its place—"Slavery, 140, 308, 357, 358, refusal to dismiss these openly pro-slavery mission 361." And in the heading of "Contents" to Chapter ries (whose converts, be it remembered, are now it

vertisement-a pretence, in four of the five places no power to interfere." mentioned, of a subject being treated there which is one-third of a page) gives a false representation, and is intend to mislead its readers. adroitly expressed so as utterly to mislead the con- 3. The next paragraph, telling only half the truth,

sion churches to slavery has not been the same as that Choctaws" have admitted slaveholders. But the sustained to "other evils and sins" in those nations; charge is against the slaveholding missionaries, and and it has not been the same as the relation sustained the Prudential Committee who employ them, and es of the "American Board" in the nations where as long ago as the Annual Report of 1848, that "some these vicious customs prevail.

In the book entitled "Relation of the American prietors of slaves." allegations above quoted. Taking, for instance, the 4. Dr. Anderson's apology closes with saying-" the vice of intemperance, it may there be seen (pp. 34-36,) that the missionaries among the Cherokees and been decreasing for some years." Choctaws preached against it, printed tracts against To this, two things are to be said. First, no such it, adopted church rules against it, formed societies against it, and wrote to the Prudential Committee pe- mittee have given none in their Annual Reports, exriodical accounts of those labors, and of the success or cept such as have been cork-screwed out of them by want of success attending them. It may also there the importunity of the remonstrants; and these are missionaries did none of those things against the years to each other. Next, part of the decrease equally prevalent vice of slaveholding, but that they claimed is discreditable to the churches and the mis that they would continue to treat slaveholding as un-

rican nations where those vices prevailed-although it away because they wished to join more pro-slavery bolaxity has sometimes been practised upon these tists. We find this departure (and the shameful perpoints which would astonish and confound the mission for them so to depart) admitted by Mr. Secre churches at home, if it were collected and placed be- tary Wood, in 1855. He mentions that the missions fore them—yet, on the other hand, many instances of faithful rebuke of these sins can be found, spo- is well known as the readiest vituperative expression ken by the missionaries and printed in the Board's in the slaveholding region,) and adds, that-" Some case by the action of the Cherokee and Choctaw mis- churches for another connection on this ac sionaries in regard to slavery.

Appendix, there is an account of a meeting of delegates from the Ccylon, Madura and Madras missions. One of the questions which they discussed was-"What is the best method of destroying caste in the native churches ?" To this question they reply-"The whole power of the gospel must be brought to bear upon it, and there is danger perhaps in our missions of growing weary in the contest. They would allow no distinctions of caste at the Lord's table, or in the church."

In the Annual Report for 1846, p. 189, is an acco of the suspension of a church-member by the Ahmed-In an article written for the Congregationalist, but refused admission to that paper, (and subsequently next page his repentance, public confession and res-

Page 143 of the same Report mentions the susper sion of five church-members, for the same offence, by Dr. Anderson's "Memorial Volume," were not stated the Madras mission. After months of persistence in their offence, "all these persons, with one or two others who had joined them, came forward and made full and humble confession, and promised for the futury,) occupied forty of the Board's fifty years-had ture to conform to what was required in renouncing

These are specimens of a faithful performance of time, given rise to much exciting debate, and the duty of missionaries on this subject. The testioccasioned the presentation of many special reports in the Annual Meetings—had necessitated the sending Choctaws shows that they never did anything of this of two expensive deputations from the Board's head- sort in opposition to slavery, and that they never used quarters to the Indian Territory, to attempt an adagainst slavery one of the various methods of active justment of these difficulties-and had forced the opposition which they used against intemperance. If Prudential Committee into the unpleasant dilemma of they had done these things, no remonstrance would either abandoning a course of policy which they had ever have been made, (because none would have been needed,) against the Board's complicity with slavery Since they did not do these things, nor any of them, a long series of disingenuous and dishonest contri- the statement of Dr. Anderson, added to the fourth edition of his "Memorial Volume," that-"the relation of the mission churches to slavery . . . has been the same as that sustained to caste, polygamy, and other evils and sins "-is a statement directly and fla

2. In the above-quoted passage, adroitly "veneer ed" into the middle of Dr. Anderson's book, it is asserted that "the Board, not being an ecclesiastical body, has had no power to interfere" with the acceptance of "a credible profession of faith in Christ" as the recognized and sufficient qualification for membership in the mission churches.

This introduction of a statement which, though true in itself, is entirely without pertinence to the ficulty which it purports to answer, is a fair specimen of the ordinary dealing of the Prudential Committee, and of the Secretary, upon this subject. I will disentangle it.

Nobody ever pretended that the Board was "an ec clesiastical body," or should try to exercise the pow-

Nobody ever pretended that the Board should de mand of their missionaries the requisition of any qualification for church-membership other than "a credible profession of faith in Christ"!

What was demanded of the Prudential Committee was, that they should dismiss from their employment missionaries who persisted in assuming the practice of open and flagrant vice to be consistent with "a credible profession of faith in Christ," and in admitting persons manifestly living in such vice to membership

Board with slavery. This is the only addition to the have constantly refused to do, and which the Board

ful to add something more to its appearant; and the This, however, is the thing which their own con fourth edition has been made to seem different from fessions, recorded in their Annual Reports, plainly

a stolen horse by the application of paints and washes. mous vote, (in which Dr. Anderson is named as taking The first edition contained the word "slavery" in part,) that the slaveholding system is "a tremendous four obscure places, where it was indispensably need- evil"; that its effects are "pernicious"; that "its ful for the elucidation of other topics, but this word destructive influence is seen on the morals of the mas did not appear in the Index, nor in the headings of the ter and the slave"; that "it sweeps away those barchapters. A person cursorily examining the volume riers which every civilized community has erected to would not have discovered that it mentioned slavery protect the purity and chastity of the family rela at all. A person searching for the mention of that tions"; that "we also see its baneful effects on the subject would not have been able to find it, unless ac- rising generation"; and that the abolition of it is a curate previous knowledge of the facts had taught consummation "which justice, humanity, and Chris-

tion, besides one-third of a page really added, at the As long ago as 1848 they declared, in a document end of a chapter, to the substance of the book, the drawn up and signed by Dr. Anderson himself, that word slavery has been skilfully let in, in two places; slavery "is at variance with the principles of the once in the Index, and once in the heading of that Christian religion." And they further declared, in chapter to which the passage above quoted makes the the same document, that in the case of any missionary who refused compliance with his duties, their re-

rouge on a lady's cheek. Every inhabitant of Boston The missionaries to the Cherokees and Choctawa has seen placarded on its walls the name of "the great had not only previously gone on, from year to year, Magician, Wizard, and Prestidigitator, Anderson." receiving slaveholders into their churches as Chris-But none of his feats have been more wonderful than tians, and thus upholding slavery in the most efficient this trick performed by his namesake, the change of a manner, but in that same year, 1848, they expressed of printing in a stereotyped book. For, where their determination still to do so. It then became, the Index to Dr. Anderson's first edition read- therefore, even more emphatically than before, the Sewall, General Henry, 142"-in the fourth edi-duty of the Prudential Committee to "dissolve their tion, (Presto! Change!) this line has disappeared, and connection." This they would not do. And their embered, are now in VI., where the first edition read-" Among the Choc- arms against the United States in defence of slavery,) taws .- In Other Tribes .- Tabular View of the is the very offence which has continued, from year to Churches," the fourth edition reads-" Among the year, to be charged against the Board and its Pruden Choctaws .- Slavery .- Tabular View of the Church- tial Committee. And yet Dr. Anderson has the effrontery to present, as an appropriate and sufficient The introduction of this word "Slavery" into the reply to this charge, the statement that the Board is Index of Dr. Anderson's book is not only a false ad- "not an ecclesiastical body," and therefore "has had

What is to be said, therefore, to this portion of Dr. not treated there, and where only the name stands for Anderson's apologetical paragraph is, first, that it is the thing, only the painted mask for the face-but it not at all an answer to the charge; and, next, that is doubly deceitful, since the one place out of the five its conclusion—palpably a non sequitur, not following where slavery is really spoken of (to the extent of from the premises-is manifestly placed there with

is also manifestly placed there with deceptive intent. 1. The relation of the Cherokee and Choctaw mis- It says that "the churches among the Cherokees and "polygamy and caste" by the mission church- the Board who sustain them. And all these admitted, of the earliest converts, in both nations, were the pro-Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to Sla- the course of recognizing slaveholding as perfectly very," evidence is given, compiled from the Annual consistent with a Christian life; and it is they, not Reports of the Board, (which are prepared by this the Indian churches which they educated in that persame Dr. Anderson,) thoroughly disproving both his nicious error, who are to be held responsible for it.

statistics show that this class of church-members has

statistics are before the public. The Prudential Combe seen, (pp. 100-113,) not only that the same not sufficient to explain the relation of the successive le a merit of not having done them, and declared sionaries, being a voluntary departure of the worst of objectionable, and to receive slaveholders to their fled that the missionaries merely tolerated slavery, instead of eulogizing and extending it. These men, As to the treatment of "polygamy and caste" by (who ought to have been excommunicated, instead of missionaries of the Board stationed in Asiatic or Af- being dismissed with letters of recommendation) went is true that a degree of unfaithful and unchristian dies, which they found among the Methodists and Bapons, such as cannot be paralleled in a single of their slaveholding church-members have left their

The alterations in the fourth edition of Dr. Ander-

retary retract their shameful declarations—that the we to apply to ministers who have endorsed these present attitude of these two in regard to slavery, in books, and thanked God for them, and who have writthe end of the year 1861, is the following: the Pru- ten and published sermons in justification of the Fugidential Committee testify that the slaveholding Cherotive Slave Bill ! In my judgment, such writings do a kees are "a Christian people"; the Secretary, in his far greater injury to the cause of Christ and the pro-"Memorial Volume," echoes this assertion, and adds gress of true Christianity, than all the open infidel to it the representation that the slaveholding Choc-works that have ever been published. And I think it taws also are a Christian people; while the fact is, that these two nations of Indians are not only as desperately bent upon the maintenance of slavery as the people of South Carolina, but that they have joined bers, by extending the right hand of Christian fellow-

WHO ARE THE INFIDELS? No. II.

By the late Rev. J. P. Fessenden, of S. Bridgeton, Me.

Mr. Garrison is an infidel, in respect both to the be volence and philanthropy of the men who founded and have all along patronized the American Colonizasession and enjoyment of equal rights and privileges with the latter. He does not believe that the colonization of emancipated slaves in Liberia will facilitate the civilization or evangelization of the heathen in Africa, or essentially better the condition of the colonists who are sent there. But he does believe that this Society is an iniquitous scheme, which has a direct tendency to foster and perpetuate the sin of caste, and was got up by selfish slaveholders at the South, and pro-slavery men at the North, for the purpose of that slaves may be held by their oppressors in greater safety and security.

He is decidedly infidel in respect to the blasphemous dogmas, generally held by orthodox ministers and churches at the Sonth, and extensively embraced in half the States of this nation, nearly four milions of man beings, men, women and children, for no fault of theirs, are, by the strong arm of the Government. imbruted, doomed to the most degrading ignorance, and subjected to countless wrongs, indignities, sufferheart of humanity is pained and the eye of benevoings and sorrows, at the contemplation of which the

He is infidel to the generally assumed fact, that slaveholding ministers and churches, and those ministers and churches in what are called the Free States, who uphold or abet slavery as it exists in this counence in any way, or even by their silence in regard 5 months since his birth.

to it, are ministers and churches of Christ. He bechurches of Christ, and hold fraternal intercourse quently called the Cragie estate. with them as such, ministers and churches of the weight of their influence in the support of slavery, ral intelligence and excellent character. and practically declare to the world that, in their esti-

iments which are everywhere current in the land, whose remarks at the fur oth among professors and non-professors, that the to the virtues of the deceased. of the country, and the free laborers of the North.

churches, who have written and published speeches against the laws of their country." and sermons in vindication of it, to the contrary not-withstanding. But he believes it to be a cruel, bar-Vassall stands last on the list of members, and he lived barous and infamous enactment, which is disgraceful to be the last survivor. to the nation, at variance with the Gospel, with humanity, and all the great principles of liberty and hu- Miss Catharine Graves Russell, which contained this man rights; and which ought to be spurned and trod- provision :den under foot by every free man in the nation.

He is a believer in the doctrine of immediate eman-ipation, that every slave in the country is entitled to his freedom on the soil where he was born, without

* * * "I have promised Darby Vassall that he and his family shall be placed in my grandfather's tomb under the church in Cambridge, built by Henry Vas-sall, and owned by me, his granddaughter." * * * his freedom on the soil where he was born, without any delay, and that no slaveholder can withhold the essings of liberty from any wretched victim of oppression in his possession, for a single hour, without being guilty of the grossest injustice and wrong.

He believes that any concessions to slavery, any mpromises with slaveholders, made, either in the Constitution or the administration of the Government of the country, are sinful, "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell," and ought to be nulled. And his motto, therefore, is, "No union with slaveholders, politically or ecclesiastically

He believes in the Bible as an anti-slavery book. nd all along, throughout the whole course of his antislavery career, for a quarter of a century, has openly and strennously maintained, that it is a calumny say it gives any countenance or support to the vile and hateful system of American slavery. In all his speeches and writings which have had any reference to the subject, he has avowed his belief that the teachings of the Prophets, of the Lord Jesus Christ and his Apostles, are to be relied on as the grand instrumentality, above all others, for the overthrow of slavery, intemperance and war, and all other sins in our country and the world. He is a few believer in our Savier.

never been known to swerve for a moment from the faithful discharge of his duty in opening his mouth in behalf of the suffering and the dumb. In the midst of bitter obloquy and unrelenting persecution, when assailed by mobs, and obliged to take refuge in a jail as the only shelter in which he could be protected from the violence of infuriated men, and a large price offered by State Legislatures for his head, h never forborne to do all in his power for the delivernce of the helpless victims of oppression in the country who are daily drawn unto death, and are ready t be slain. And it is doing him but simple justice to say, that a man of purer character, greater integrity, kindness, benevolence and self-denial, for the promo-

tion of every good cause, is not to be found amo Now, let me offer it as my humble opinion, that it would be more befitting, in religious journalists, to purge the leaven of infidelity out of the evangelical ministry and churches of the country, before they undertake to condemn Mr. Garrison for any heresies of which they may suppose him to be guilty. If he is an atheist who denies the existence of God, he is a much worse atheist who makes the God he professedly be lieves in a monster of iniquity, by giving license to men to commit with impunity crimes of the greatest enormity. If he is an infidel who denies the divine authority of the Bible, he is a worse infidel who betion to the "sum of all villanies." If they are infidels lative season. who write treatises against the inspiration of the Scrip-tures, they are worse infidels who write books in vintheir readers believe that it is a benevolent institution, grant them this long-solicited right.

Examples of the real purpose and effort of the Board's missionaries in Asia (not in America) to over-throw and destroy caste, may be found in the follow-ever, they show a new attempt to mislead the public, ors, Presidents of Colleges, and Doctors of Divinity, conduct of the Prudential Committee. Since, however, they show a new attempt to mislead the public,
they show additional guilt on the part of the author.

Let it be remembered—let it never be forgotten
until the Prudential Committee and their Senior Sectonia product of the Prudential Committee. And the part of the author.

Let it be remembered—let it never be forgotten
until the Prudential Committee and their Senior Sectonia product of the Prudential Committee. And the part of the author.

Let it be remembered—let it never be forgotten
until the Prudential Committee and their Senior Sectonia product of the Prudential Committee. Senior Sectonia product of the Prudential Committee. Senior Sectonia product of the Prudential Committee and the part of the author.

Let it be remembered—let it never be forgotten
to books which teach that slavery is in accordance with
both natural and revealed religion? What name ought

that people in making war upon the United States to ship to slaveholders, and the abettors and supporters of secure the extension, perpetuity and supremacy of this dreadful system. They are, surely, guilty of practically endorsing as Christian, the foulest iniquity that the sun ever looked upon. It is a fact which ought to make them hang their heads in shame, that, with the Bible in their hands, and professing to believe it to be the word of God, they have suffered American slavery, from a feeble beginning, to grow with the growth and strengthen with the strength of the nation, till it has become a sin of giant magnitude and power, overshadowing the whole country, threatening its speedy and patrons of this Society, that God has planted such an invincible aversion to colored people in the face, that they have suffered it, unmolested, to build breasts of white people, that it is impossible for the breasts of white people, that it is impossible for the former ever to live in the same country, in the posthe oracles of God, as an impenetrable shield for their immunity and protection against the assaults of all opposers. At their door, more than anywhere else, must iniquity. They have been, from the beginning, and are still, its chief bulwark. Had they done their duty, we should have been saved from the mortification seeing the lips of such bodies as the American Board, the Tract Society, and the Sunday School Union, hermetically sealed against uttering the gentlest word oving the free colored people from the country, in its condemnation. Had they done their duty years ago, slavery would have ceased to exist, and would now be remembered only as a frightful sin that had been. And I trust the few ministers and Christians in New England, who have been in profound slumber, by professedly religious persons at the North, that will not forget that the dead sleep in which they were sanctions that system of utter abominations, by which, slavery clarion of the very man whom they stigmatize as an infidel? Whatever they may say of him, let them not be guilty of the meanness of withholding from him the credit, which is certainly his due, of succeeding, after a long and persistent trial, in disturbing a little the insensibility which they have manifested in regard

DARBY VASSALL.

The decease of this well-known and worthy colored citizen occurred in Boston, Oct. 12th, 1861. The try, either by their direct teachings, or by their influday of his burial (15th) completed just 92 years and

lieves that they are not Christ-like, and, therefore, ebrated Vassall house, known as Washington's headcannot be his ministers and churches. He does not quarters, (now the residence of Prof. Longfellow.) believe that it is right or proper for professing Chris- It was formerly occupied by Col. John Vassall, (a roytians in the free States to recognize, as ministers and alist,) when, in 1775, it was confiscated, and subse-

After his marriage, Mr. Vassall settled in Boston, South who hold slaves, and defend the iniquitous sys- where he became known to many of the wealthy fam tem of chattel slavery as a divine and benevolent in-ilies, including Peter C. Brooks, James Sullivan, Wilstitution. He believes that, in such recognition and liam Stevenson, and others-by whom, to the day of fraternal intercourse, these Christians give the whole his death, he was universally respected for his gene

He was the oldest member of Brattle Street Church, mation, imbruting human beings is not inconsistent having received the ministrations of the following with true piety, and a good standing in the ministry stated occupants of that pulpit, viz: Peter Thatcher, J. S. Buckminster, Edward Everett, John G. Palfrey. He is an unbeliever in the false and ridiculous sen- and Samuel K. Lothrop the present incumbent,

slaves are generally contented and happy in their He was among those colored citizens of Boston who, present condition—are in a better situation in bondage in 1796, instituted the "African Society." Its obtain they would be in the enjoyment of liberty, and jects were benevolent, and the preamble to its Conjects were benevolent, and the preamble to its Conjects. in a better situation than are the free colored people stitution expressed its loyalty by the following emf the country, and the free laborers of the North.

He has no faith in the equity or Christianity of the time, as true and faithful citizens of the Common-Fugitive Slave Bill, the opinions of eloquent states- wealth in which we live, and that we take no one into men, and learned doctors of divinity, and pastors of the Society who shall commit any injustice or outrage

In April, 1843, he was presented with a paper by

It happened that the centennial anniversary of Christ Church was being commemorated on the very day of the funeral. The tomb had not been opened since the death of Miss Russell, some sixteen years ago; and to those who were not cognizant of the provision for Mr. Vassall's interment therein, the event seemed strange indeed. The idea of this tomb being his last resting-place was often the subject of his meditation, and he was eloquent in grateful expres sions towards her whom he had always regarded as a onsiderate, rare, and valued friend.

Thas he inherited lovalty will be seen by the following facts, noted by a correspondent of the Boston

"At a gathering of historical writers at Professor Longfellow's, on the 17th of June, 1858, the late Chief

intemperance and war, and all other sins in our country and the world. He is a firm believer in our Savior as a Teacher sent from God, and maintains that his spirit must be imbibed and his example followed by every person who can lay any just claims to being his disciple.

He believes that it is sinful for individuals and nations to rob the poor and oppress the afflicted, and has a more been known to sweet for a moment from the

Mr. Vassall was favored with a wonderful memory, and it was deemed a privilege with many persons, from different walks in life, to avail themselves of his conversational reminiscences of Boston and vicinity

He had an intelligent appreciation of the Anti-Slavery movement, and loved to speak with and of Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips. Those who attended the first Attucks commemoration in Faneuil Hall. March 5th, 1858, will remember his presence, and the reference made to him by Rev. Theodore Parker.

He was probably the oldest colored man in Massachusetts, and in his death has been severed the last link which associated many of his race with the wealthy and dominant class in Boston, and which (at least in his case) was kept bright by continued sympathy, friendship and recognition of his Christian

Boston, Oct. 13, 1861.

EOUAL RIGHTS.

lieves it to be God's word, and that it gives its sanc- fellow-citizens are preparing for the approaching legis-

dication of American slavery, and endeavor to make ing that the people of Massachusetts are now ready to

To the Sennte and House of Representative monwealth of Massachusetts, in Gener sembled:

The undersigned, citizens of New Bedford and of the State of Massachusetts, respectfully submitthe the alpha and omega of civil government in the protection of man; that every independent State of this Union has a perfect right, between itself and its organic law or legislative enacta of native citizens, to say nothing of as guaranteed to them by the United States Co-tion; that in framing laws for the common wea the obvious duty of legislators to cancet such, in will best secure the liberty, virtue and long I best secure the liberty, virtue and hap-ir constituents; that the divine right of lual, whether native or foreign, should be has a God-given right to himself and all other blea-ings of this life, to all intents and purposes, in con-mon with his fellows, without regard to the cuited which covers his body, or the texture of the half which adorns his head, unless forfeited by misconduct which adorns his head, unless forfeited by misconducthat complexional and political, to say nothing of ligious tests, are beyond the purview of legislat authority, and any attempt to enforce them is do right usurpation. Under these circumstances, and view of the broad fact that the Federal Constitution nowhere specifies the complexional standard of its in zens, justice, sound policy, and the growing intelligence of the age, alike demand the growing intelli-which make any invidious distinction.

Therefore we earnestly but respectfully request your honorable bodies to strike the word WHITE from off And your potitions.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

From a letter recently received from a devoted antislavery friend in Albany, N. Y., I select the following

"Let us hope on and hope ever. There is one side of the cause which must give us encouragement; that is, in the change as to prejudice against color. The very boy that was turned out of our pub lic schools, some years since, has been sent to the boys' academy from one of the public schools, as being the best scholar in the school, of whom each school has the privilege of sending one to be taught gratis; and a colored girl is attending at the academy. the most aristocratic schools in the city."

THE NO-PARTY CRY. What is really meant by the homilies to which the public have been treated of late by certain Democratic leaders, is plainly seen in what follows, from the Boston Post of the 1st inst.:—

"We would again impress upon the minds of Demo-rats the importance of casting a full vote for their State

icket.
"By giving our State ticket as large a vote as posi-ble, we shall prove the Democracy to be of sufficient strength to command consideration in public measurest Rereafter, and thereby enable it to wield a beneficial influence in future political movements in Massach Do not neglect this duty, Democrats—a very imp Do not neglect this duty, Democrats—a zery impartant duty at this time, namely: to give your State ticket as may rotes as your best exerctions can bring to the pells. Mor will depend upon such a course hereafter than is now apparent, and we hope the full significance of the action is the party in this respect will be properly appreciated by its members all over the commonwealth."

The Lawrence Sentinel, in alluding to the State ction, says - "The Democratic State ticket ves an unexpectedly strong support. It will pr my reach the vote given to Douglas for President, and may exceed it. The speech of Charles Summer, the course adopted by some of the Republican leaders, and certain acts of the State Administration, have given thousands of votes to the Democratic ticket. If we cared very greatly about party now, we should find cause for congraphition in the care. find cause for congratulation in the result of Tuesday's election. Proportionately, the Democratic vote is the largest cast for fifteen years, at least.

The Boston Journal and Traveller say that The Boston Journal and Traveller say that there will be a radical element in the coming Legislature. Well, we suppose that Fort Warren is not yet full. Why should not the same policy be pursued in Massachusetts that was in Maryland! Latitude has nothing to do with it.—Boston Post.

WOOLEN MITTENS. An officer from West Point, WOOLEN MITTENS. An officer from West Point, who commands one of the finest regiments in the service, suggests that woolen mittens for the soldiers will be greatly needed when the cold weather begins. Will not all who can employ themselves in this way, help to furnish five hundred thousand pairs? They should be knit with one finger, to allow a free use of the first finger and thumb. It is said there were more soldiers disabled in the Crimean war from frest-bitten fingers than from any other one cause. [All newspapers please copy this.]

The Richmond Examiner publishes John Tys plea for votes as a candidate for the Confedent ongress, and devotes itself to a eulogy of that gentle an's life-long fidelity to the South, declaring that to m belongs the credit of breaking up the Peace Conerence of last winter: "Had he yielded to the n arts employed to seduce him from his duty, and on d Northern favor for the hope of Northern rewards result would have been an almost unanimous re t by the Peace Congress in favor of an unworthy

border States.' The Providence Journal says-"Some men, who are a little superstitious about names, are sorry that it should be our fate to land a force at Bull Bay. Since the disasters at Bull Run, they have an aversion to any place with a taurine appellation. The New York Herald says that near Bull Bay is Hell Hole Swamp. A cheerful neighborhood."

The far seeing men of the South are looking forward to the holidays with much anxiety; for that is the time on which the great negro incrrections have always occurred. Should this season be passed in peace, they are confident that the negroes can be kept down through the war. Now that Gen. Fremont and his Presidential

rospects are supposed to be crushed, would it not be obey for the ambitious members of Mr. Lincoln's abinet, with the assistance of Thurlow Weed and Adjutant Gen. Thomas, to begin considering the propriety of finding Major General George B. McClelan ncy, extravagance, &c. &c.

The Southern rebels have become dissatisfied with their flag of stars and bars. They pro-have a new one. Among the substitutes, is on a blue field and a spread white eagle in the cent

PARKER Sewing Machines, PRICE PORTY DOLLARS.

PRICE PORTY DOLLARS.

THIS is a new style, first class, double thread, Family Machine, made and licensed under the patents of liowe, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, and its construction is the best combination of the various patents owned and used by these parties, and the patents of the Parker Sewing Company. They were awarded a Silver Medal at the last Fair of the Mechanics Charitable Association, and are the best finished and most substantially made Family Machines now in the market. Sales Room, 188 Washington street.

GEO. E. LEONARD, Agent. Agents wanted everywhere.

All kinds of Sowing Machine work done at short notice. Boston, Jan. 18, 1861.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY. Report of the Judges of the last Fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association-

"FOUR PARKER'S SEWING MACEINES. This Machine is constructed that it embraces the combinations of the various patents owned and used by Elias Howe, Jr., Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, for which these parties pay tribute. These, together with Parker's improvements, make it a beautiful Machine. They are sold from \$40 to \$120 each. They are very perfect in their mechan being adjusted before leaving the manufactory, in such a manuer that they cannot get deranged. The feed, which is a very essential point in a good Machine, is simple, positive and complete. The apparatus for guaging the leagh of stitch is very simple and effective. The tension, as well as other parts, is well arranged. There is another feats? which strikes your committee favorably, viz: there is no wheel below the table between the standards, to come in contact with the dress of the operator, and therefore langer from oil or dirt. This machine makes the double lock-stitch, but is so arranged that it lays the ridge upon the back quite flat and smooth, doing away, in a great easure, with the objection sometimes urged of

J. B. SWASEY,

LAW OFFICE, 114 STATE STREET, ROOM 11.